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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Current Session of Disarmament Committee Reported AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Crimea Meetings, CSCE Anniversary, Kampuchea [Averchenko, 3 Aug] CC 1
Commentary Continues Marking 5th Anniversary of Helsinki CC 5
Shitikov on Anniversary [IZVESTIYA 1 Aug] CC 5
Chernenko Article [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] CC 9
Zhukov Reflection [PRAVDA 21 Jul] CC 10
Commission Report Denounciation CC 14
UN Representatives Cited on Jerusalem Issue [Vasilets] CC 15
Indian Ocean 'Threatened' by Washington Militarists [Kostylev] CC 16

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Cites Washington POST on Carter's 'Ineptitude' A 1
President Holds Press Conference About Billy Carter Affair A 1
Sturua Report A 2
Pressures for Open Democratic Convention, Carter Problems Noted A 3
'Billygate' Effect on Convention [PRAVDA 2 Aug] A 3
Tolkunov on Open Convention [PRAVDA 4 Aug] A 4
Iranian Demonstrators 'Brutally' Treated in Jail A 5

CHINA

Claims on Off-Shore Development Agreement Rejected [Vasilyev in IZVESTYA 31 Jul] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese White Paper Openly Supports Military Buildup C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Discusses Tasks Facing Afghanistan at Kabul Meeting [Bazilevich] D 1
Trade Minister Interviewed on Economic Development D 1
'Unrest' in Army Described as 'Fabrication' [Soltan] D 2
Afghan Citizens Form Self-Defense Units D 2
Pozner Criticizes Western Afghan Propaganda D 3
Peasants Determined To Resist Bandit Attacks [Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 2 Aug] D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vanuatu Separatists Receive 'CIA' Arms Shipment E 1
Brezhnev Greets Vanuatu President on Independence E 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jul]
Commentary Examines PRC Visit of Thai Foreign Minister E 1
[Viktovanov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Shalygin Views Brezhnev-Ceausescu Crimea Meeting F 1
Gavrilov Comments on Brezhnev-Gierek Talks F 2
Power Industry Agreement With Poland Signed [PRAVDA 31 Jul] F 3
Yugoslav Trade Union Delegation in Moscow for Talks F 3
[TRUD 30 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

Chistov Views Cooperation With FRG in Light of Moscow Summit G 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 31]
Levin Comments on 'Essence' of Problem in Bologna Bombing G 3
Spanish Support for Rejection of NATO Membership Growing G 4
[Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 30 Jul)
Brezhnev Sends Greetings to Belgian King Baudouin G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iran: Majlis Deprives Madani of Seat H 1
Tehran Demonstrators Protest Arrests in U.S. H 1
Lebedeva Comments on Possibility of Plots Against Iran H 2
Iran-Based Anti-Afghan Bands Acted Against Host Country H 2
[Tarasov in IZVESTIYA 2 Aug]
Biryukov on Jerusalem Issue, As-Sadat's Subservience to U.S. H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SWAPO President Nujoma Visits Moscow J 1
Meeting With Ponomarev, Ulyanovskiy J 1
Press Conference J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reviews Selected Works of G.V. Romanov R 1
[Editorial Article 1 Aug]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Deputy Oil Minister Discusses Improvements in Oilfield Yields S 1
[Petrukhin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 16 Jul]
City Development Problems of Tolyatti Discussed S 2
[Turkin in IZVESTIYA 30 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 5 August T 1
Editorial Discusses Fodder Procurement Tasks, Problems T 1
[PRAVDA 4 Aug]
Late July Grain Harvest Situation Reviewed T 3
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 31 Jul]
Grain Crops Official Reports on Harvest Progress T 4
CSA Reports on Kazakh Harvest Figures T 5
Kiev Session Discusses Fodder Procurement Problems T 5
Agricultural Officials Discuss Meat Production T 6
Briefs: Primorskiy Kray Harvest Figures T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin Continue Mission U 1
Cosmonauts Gorbathko, Pham Tuan Attend Zvezdnaya Academy Meeting U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Lt Gen Radziyevskiy Interviewed on Military Doctrine V 1

CURRENT SESSION OF DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD052026 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, August 5, TASS--Today's sitting of the Disarmament Committee considered the report of a special working group on concluding an international agreement on security guarantees to non-nuclear states, and against the use of, or the threat to use, nuclear weapons. This issue is a most pressing problem in curbing the arms race. It is directed at solving the top priority task of the modern era-- prevention of a nuclear war.

The current session of the committee showed that its members, particularly the non-aligned countries, understood and supported the idea to work out and conclude an international convention on security guarantees to non-nuclear states, which was initiated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Nor were there any objections in principle by other countries against the idea of such a convention.

At the same time there still remain some difficulties in the practical realization of proposals aimed at developing such a convention.

Boris Prokofyev, USSR deputy representative in the Disarmament Committee, stressed in his speech that the USSR would never use nuclear weapons against those countries which refused to produce or obtain such weapons and did not have it in their territories, as had already been stated by the Soviet Government. We are prepared, he said, to make this commitment an international convention. However, being aware of the difficulties in this field, we would not oppose consideration of other versions of security guarantees to non-nuclear states parellel to elaboration of such a convention, he continued.

The Soviet representative said that not all delegations in the committee were prepared to take a businesslike attitude towards strengthening security guarantees to non-nuclear states.

There was new evidence of that, for example, in a recent speech by the Chinese representative. Rude anti-Soviet attacks and provocative inventions distorting the Soviet policy can hardly surprise anyone as similarly worded speeches have become a tradition of the Chinese delegation in the committee. At the same time one cannot overlook the fact that China's representative in fact urged the non-nuclear countries to obtain nuclear weapons, and essentially called for their further proliferation.

Our attitude is different, the speaker said. The USSR pursued a steady and persistent line to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, stop their production and bring about complete nuclear disarmament. This line is in the vital interests of all countries and nations, he added.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CRIMEA MEETINGS, CSCE ANNIVERSARY, KAMPUCHEA

ID051025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Even quite recently, midsummer, when vacations are at their height, was regarded as a slack period in international life. But now there is no vacation or respite in international life. Nowadays any period of time, even a comparatively short one, is full of great and important events reflecting the various phenomena and trends in the modern world. The past week has been no exception in this respect.

L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA editorial board's questions in connection with the 5th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have prompted widespread reaction throughout the world.

The friendly meetings in the Crimea between the leaders of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Poland have discussed the most important problems of the socialist states' domestic and foreign policy and questions of their joint activity in the international arena.

The spaceflight by an international crew with the participation of USSR and Vietnamese citizens, which ended Thursday, has made a profound impression on all continents. It is regarded everywhere as an outstanding new achievement by world socialism.

Millions of people in the world have been following the course of the Moscow Olympics with unremitting interest. The games have been a true festival of sport and have vividly demonstrated young people's thirst for contact and friendship.

At the same time the close attention of all who are concerned for the destiny of peace has been attracted by the continuing attempts by the imperialists and their Beijing accomplices to aggravate the situation in the Near and Middle East, in Southeast Asia and in other regions of the world and to continue to impart momentum to the arms race. As a counterweight to this the world's peace-loving forces are multiplying their efforts in the struggle to consolidate peace.

Common Aims

The comprehensive cooperation among the socialist countries strengthens and expands with every passing year. One important form of further consolidating their unity and cohesion is the traditional meetings in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states. These friendly meetings are of great significance for developing and strengthening the cooperation among the community countries in implementing their creative plans and for deepening integration processes. At the same time they play an important role in coordinating the socialist states' foreign policy activity and in their pursuit of the joint course of the relaxation of international tension. One such meeting took place 28 July with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and another 31 July, with E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders exchanged information regarding the urgent tasks at the center of the two fraternal parties' attention. A most important place among these tasks is occupied by preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and by ideological and political and organizational work to complete the 5-year plans.

Making a high assessment of the level of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation attained in various spheres of social activity, the meeting participants noted that the coordinated program for production specialization and cooperation for the period through 1990 opens up good preconditions for further developing the national economic ties between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

An important role is also played by the agreement on nuclear power cooperation signed recently in Prague.

The other meeting made a high assessment of the political cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR, which is the motive force for further rapprochement between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and for the constant deepening of their multifaceted cooperation. It was noted during the discussion of the international situation that the USSR and Poland, which suffered the greatest losses during World War II, are doing everything in their power, together with the other socialist community countries, to prevent an increase in the threat of war [voyennaya ugroza].

The accords reached in the Crimea impart new impetus to the coordination of actions in the short and long term. This is especially important now, when the socialist countries' communist and workers parties are in the significant period of the holding of their supreme forums. The preparations for the party congresses are accompanied by increased activeness on the part of the masses and large-scale socialist competition. This promotes the further growth of the fraternal states' economic might. Cogent evidence of this is provided by the results of creative labor during the first 6 months published in many community countries in recent days.

Thus, in the GDR national income in the past 6 months showed an increase of more than 5 percent compared with the same period of 1979, and industrial output an increase of 5.9 percent. Bulgaria's industrial working people surpassed the 6-month targets for improving labor productivity and for net output. Czechoslovakia's socialist industry increased output by 3.8 percent compared with the same period last year, which is in line with the planned growth rate. The peoples of Mongolia, Cuba and the other socialist countries scaled new heights in precongress competition.

The working people of Hungary, Poland and Romania, where the party congresses have already been held and have outlined the next tasks in socialist building, are carrying out fruitful work to implement the creative plans.

The socialist countries' achievements stand out particularly sharply against the background of the situation in the capitalist world, hit by mounting crisis phenomena.

To Preserve and Consolidate Detente

Europe's peoples and people of goodwill throughout the world have celebrated in the past few days an important date in modern history--the 5th anniversary of the Helsinki conference. The conference, which culminated in the adoption of the Final Act, signed by the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada, was a major milestone that changed the political climate on the continent. And today, 5 years later, it is still more clearly evident that the adoption of this historic document opened up broad opportunities for peaceful development and equitable businesslike cooperation among states with different social systems.

Despite the existence of certain difficulties generated by the opponents of detente and good neighborliness, implementation of the Final Act's provisions is becoming an increasingly important avenue of political life in Europe. The changes here are tangible. This is reflected both in the expanded political ties between European socialist and capitalist states and in the development of their economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Many agreements aimed at consolidating European security and expanding mutual contacts among the continent's states in various spheres of life have been concluded in the Helsinki spirit.

The socialist community countries, which from the outset have consistently implemented the accords reached in Helsinki, have put forward many constructive initiatives to strengthen detente and ensure lasting security in Europe and beyond its borders.

The press, politicians and public figures are making a high assessment of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course--reaffirmed by L.I. Brezhnev in his answers to the PRAVDA editorial board's questions--aimed at detente, disarmament and the prevention of war. The Soviet leader, London's THE TIMES writes, stated unambiguously that the USSR takes a positive view of the Helsinki accords, on which there is no going back.

Detente has put down deep roots. It corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples and it can certainly be maintained and strengthened. But it is alien and odious to the big-wigs of the American military-industrial complex and to other imperialist reactionary forces. The United States and the NATO bloc continue to push on with the arms race and are trying to undermine detente and take the world back to the cold war days.

International commentators drew attention last week to two characteristic facts. A TASS report was published in Moscow on the completion of the withdrawal of a 20,000-strong contingent of Soviet forces from the GDR in accordance with the decision announced earlier. And news came in from Washington that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, speaking in Oakland, had set forth the military programs of the present American administration, which has set course toward comprehensively building up the arms race and has declared virtually the whole world a "sphere of vital U.S. interests." As the French magazine ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE notes in its July-August issue, "the correlation of forces is not changing in imperialism's favor and, therefore, even a relative equilibrium in the arms sphere becomes intolerable as far as it is concerned." In 1976, the magazine went on, President Carter promised to cut the military budget by 6-7 percent whereas in fact, he has increased it 50 percent.

Using the hackneyed "Soviet threat" bogey as a cover, the Carter administration is continuing to increase arms appropriations. The Pentagon has been allocated the unprecedented sum of $171.5 billion for military purposes in fiscal 1981 alone.

The two directly opposed actions clearly reflect the essence of the foreign policies of the world's two leading powers. The consistently peace-loving, tranquil course of the Soviet Union corresponding to the aspirations and hopes of mankind and aimed at disarmament and the consolidation of detente. And--the aggressive, frenzied [nervno-likhoradochnyy] course of fueling tension pursued by U.S. imperialist circles seeking military diktat, a course which contradicts the interests of the peoples.

The Soviet Union will not permit anyone to speak with it from a position of strength and it will not be deflected from its chosen path. Following the provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act, our country is trying hard to strengthen European security. The proven path to this is the deepening and broadening of political dialogue and contacts among countries with different social systems. The broad world public welcomed L.I. Brezhnev's recent talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. The Soviet leaders' new ideas and proposals aimed at reaching understandings on matters relating to peace and international security, curbing the arms race and implementing disarmament continue to be studied by state and public figures and commented on by the world press.

People of goodwill are pinning many hopes on the next forum of representatives of the all-European conference states to be held soon in Madrid. The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, firmly advocates that this meeting be held in a businesslike and constructive spirit.

Perfidious Designs

The world public is seriously concerned about U.S. and Chinese actions in Southeast Asia. Recently they launched another attack on the People's Republic of Kampuchea and are inflaming the Indochina situation. Their aims are easily understood. Having agreed on "parallel actions," Washington and Beijing are trying to halt the undesirable development in this area and reverse the progressive transformations begun by the Kampuchean people. They are doing their best to hinder the solution of the problems that exist among Southeast Asian states and to create a conflict-fraught situation there which would meet the hegemonistic aspirations and imperialist interests of Beijing and Washington.

The long-suffering Khmer people, who overthrew the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, are now engaged in creating a new life. They have done much already. Many plants have started operating. The first harvests have been grown on fields which only recently lay neglected. Local organs of power elected by the people are doing a lot of work.

But the Khmer people's successes are an irritation to their enemies. The forces of imperialism and expansionism are actively supporting the Pol Pot remnants who have found refuge on Thai territory and are inciting them into raids against Kampuchea.

It is clear to all that Beijing is carrying out a prearranged action here in conjunction with Washington. It is known that their perfidious plan was to help the Pol Pot bands and Khmer reactionaries to enter Kampuchea in the guise of "voluntarily returning refugees," to seize some territory there and declare a reanimated puppet government of so-called "Democratic Kampuchea." For camouflage purposes the "discredited" butcher of Pol Pot was replaced as "premier" by Khieu Samphan who, during the bloody regime, effectively functioned as "president" and is also directly responsible for the genocide. But these plans were doomed to failure. Fraternal Vietnam came to the aid of People's Kampuchea. The bands of armed "refugees" were driven back.

However, the Beijing leaders have not abandoned their dangerous designs. They are stepping up pressure on the ASEAN countries and are trying to "manipulate" certain nonaligned states in order to get the Beijing-backed puppets admitted to the forthcoming UN General Assembly session and prevent the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea--that is, its current government, the People's Revolutionary Council--occupying its rightful place.

It is the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and stability that corresponds to the vital interests of the Southeast Asian countries, not the fueling of tension in the region. It is no accident that the proposals of the Vientiane conference of Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean foreign ministers, aimed at normalizing the situation in the region, met with a broad response in many Southeast Asian states and all over the world. The three fraternal countries set out a constructive program for the establishment of peace and security in Southeast Asia. They reaffirmed their desire to develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation with their neighbors on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Our country consistently supports the peace-loving initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and their desire to make a weighty contribution to ensuring reliable peace in Southeast Asia.

The international situation today is replete with complex events. But no matter how contradictory these events are, the chief element in them is easy to see: The determining trend is still the growing influence on the state of world affairs exerted by the socialist community countries and the people's struggle for detente and lasting peace on earth.

COMMENTARY CONTINOUS MARKING 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI

Shitikov on Anniversary

LD051149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, under the rubric "Toward the Fifth Anniversary of the All-European Conference"; "To Preserve the Helsinki Spirit"]

[Text] The world's peace-loving public is celebrating the fifth anniversary of the meeting of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada in Helsinki--a historic event under whose sign international policy on the European Continent and throughout the world is in many ways developing. The road to Helsinki was not an easy one, but it was traveled. As a result of the conference the political climate in Europe improved and a solid foundation was created for progress in diverse spheres of cooperation.

The chief political result of the all-European conference is the fact that the Final Act accords with the objective requirements of development on the European Continent and contains great potential for making progress in the matter of security and cooperation in Europe. This very important document accords with the interests of states, regardless of their social system, political orientation or size.

The lasting positive significance of the Final Act consists in the fact that it sums up the political outcome of World War II and recognizes the territorial and political realities which have taken shape in the world since 1945. In Helsinki the principles of relations among the states participating in the conference--principles founded on the idea of peaceful coexistence--were elaborated and approved, the policy of easing tension was confirmed at a high level, and a specific line of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres was also mapped out. Answering the PRAVDA editors' questions, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out: "If you look at the course of European development not through the prism of the present moment but in the historical perspective, there is no way back from Helsinki. The Final Act, like the UN Charter, facilitates the progress of human civilization to new, higher levels in international relations."

Since the Helsinki conference political meetings, contacts and consultations among the states which participated in the conference have been taking place increasingly regularly at various levels, including the highest level. A series of trade, economic, international-legal and other documents and agreements aimed at deepening interstate cooperation has been signed in recent years. Undoubted progress in relations among European states in the political, economic, cultural and information spheres has become apparent as a result, and contacts among people have broadened.

A definite landmark after Helsinki was the Belgrade meeting, which, despite resistance from opponents of detente and from the United States above all, confirmed the solidity of the Final Act, drew public attention to the need for all states to implement the Helsinki accords and outlined measures to further deepen the detente process. A high-level all-European conference on protecting the environment, a session of the "scientific forum," a conference of experts on the Mediterranean and some others have been held.

As the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum points out, in the process of detente peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems strengthened and began to be filled with concrete economic and political content, the cold war abated, and more favorable objective preconditions were created for resolving disputed issues and international conflicts by means of a just, peaceful settlement. Recently, however, aggressive imperialist forces have countered the positive processes of detente with a policy dictated by reluctance to reckon with the realities of the world.

NATO and the U.S. ruling circles are trying to upset the prevailing military equilibrium in the world in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security. A logical manifestation of this policy of the imperialist forces is the intensification of the arms race, the unleashing of various kinds of provocations against the socialist and other independent states and the growth of NATO's militarist activeness. The U.S. ruling circles have embarked on a path of economic sanctions, of curtailing scientific, technical, cultural and athletic links and of reneging on adopted commitments.

Despite this, the Soviet public proceeds from the premise that there now exist objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces capable of preventing a return to the gloomy cold war times, ensuring peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and averting the threat of world thermonuclear conflict. This task can be resolved by means of talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. This viewpoint is winning more and more supporters.

The Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, which the USSR and the other socialist community countries pursue in a firm and principled manner, found graphic manifestation in the new initiatives advanced at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. The peace-loving public appraises highly the fact that the conference put to the Western powers new proposals in favor of peace, detente and disarmament.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries attach great significance to the upcoming meeting in Madrid of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference. They are fully resolved to strive to ensure that this meeting is held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, so that it will constitute one more step on the way to deepening the relaxation of international tension. It is very important to select and, as far as possible, to agree in advance on two or three questions under each section of the Final Act whose consideration promises to reveal new possibilities for developing cooperation and improving the political climate in Europe and beyond.

The paramount problem from the viewpoint of European security is military detente, which includes strengthening and broadening measures of confidence, renouncing the use or threat of force, limiting the armed forces and arms of each state or of groups of states exclusively to the needs of defense and mutually renouncing attempts to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are convinced that it is possible to conclude the Madrid meeting by agreeing on practical measures relating to the military and political aspects of European security and the development of cooperation in all spheres. Of course. This requires an effort by all the meeting participants and their readiness to promote constructive steps on each section of the Final Act.

The Soviet public approves of the Political Consultative Committee conference conclusion that it is necessary to step up and deepen the exchange of opinions on a bilateral and multilateral basis in order to have basic agreement even before the start of the meeting regarding the issues on which it will be possible to reach agreement in Madrid. The conclusion of this meeting with positive, concrete results would have a beneficial effect not only on the situation in Europe but also on the general state of international relations.

The holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is of great significance. The Warsaw Pact states, as is known, proceed from the premise that the Madrid meeting and the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe must supplement one another. The holding of this conference could be an important landmark in strengthening the foundations of European peace. It is necessary to accelerate its preparation and step up the exchange of opinions on a bilateral and multilateral basis in order to adopt at the Madrid meeting practical decisions on convening such a conference.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the significance of the Warsaw Pact countries' constructive initiatives. They touch on specific questions of disarmament and military detente: To conclude among all the states which participated in the all-European conference a treaty renouncing the first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against each other; to elaborate special measures to strengthen guarantees of the security of non-nuclear European states; to agree that, as of a certain agreed date, no state or grouping of states in Europe will increase the size of its armed forces in the region defined by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to agree on the further development of confidence-building measures. The socialist states emphasize the need to direct efforts toward the rapid achievement of accords at the talks being held on diverse directions of limiting and ending the arms race, as well as to resume without delay the talks on those directions in which they have been suspended or broken off. The priority tasks include the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty.

The Soviet Union's will to preserve detente was manifested convincingly at the Warsaw meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France and at the Moscow talks between the Soviet and FRG leaders. The peace-loving public noted the importance and fruitfulness of the meeting between the top leaders of the Soviet Union and France, which confirmed the strengthening trend on the continent toward preserving and strengthening detente and continuing contacts in the spirit of Helsinki.

The results of the recent talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the FRG also received a high evaluation. They made a real contribution to strengthening peace and security, improving the international climate and further developing cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. The USSR's new constructive initiative was the impetus which activated the search for a way out of the impasse resulting from NATO's decision to produce medium-range American nuclear missiles and to deploy them in a number of West European countries. Our country's efforts are aimed at preserving detente, securing a shift toward disarmament and strengthening peace, and this is precisely why they meet with the full approval of the broad international public. Government circles in many countries also treat them with understanding.

Realistically-minded Europeans are realizing increasingly clearly that under conditions when for the sake of their egoistic aims certain politicians on the other side of the Atlantic are whipping up international tension and breaking established East-West relations, it is precisely on them that the preservation of the Helsinki spirit largely depends. [paragraph continues]

Very significant in this connection is a statement by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, who pointed out that economic cooperation designed for the long term exerts a stabilizing influence on the international situation.

What has been achieved over a decade of the policy of detente must not be sacrificed.

There now exists in politics just one sensible, reasonable and acceptable option--the option of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This is the path of political dialogue, the continuation and consistent development of the process of easing international tension, strengthening international cooperation and ending the arms race. It is particularly important under these conditions to increase the intensity of political dialogue and jointly seek methods and means of strengthening the foundation for the continuation of detente.

Millions of people of goodwill serve the important cause of peace today. For them concern for peace is their life, their conscience. This is why the public movement for European security and cooperation has become a mass movement nowadays, and national organizations participating in this movement exist in the overwhelming majority of European countries.

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation makes an active contribution. This is an organization in which very diverse public circles are represented: from academician to kolkhoz member, from worker to journalist. And representatives of very different public organizations contributing to the cause of Helsinki and to the struggle to assert security on the continent participate in the committee's work.

Very broad public circles in the European countries are increasingly resolutely advocating the development of cooperation, the preservation of all channels of communication and a joint quest for ways to promote and strengthen detente and to remove old and new obstacles which arise on this path. This is promoted to a considerable extent by the work of the Brussels International Committee for European Security and Cooperation as an organ of constructive dialogue and cooperation among diverse public forces in the interests of detente and disarmament. The authority of public actions in favor of detente is growing, and there are grounds for believing that the movement for European security and cooperation will play a positive role in the struggle of all peace-loving forces which oppose a return to the cold war and advocate the preservation and deepening of detente.

A meeting of the public organized by the Spanish Association for European Security and Cooperation was held in Madrid in June with the participation of representatives of many countries which participated in the all-European conference. The meeting emphasized the importance of continuing efforts aimed at strengthening detente and the quest for constructive paths leading to the strengthening of European security, disarmament and the insuring of lasting peace on the continent. The delegates supported the idea of holding a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. There was a clearly expressed desire to step up efforts in support of a constructive approach to the Madrid meeting and in favor of creating a favorable climate for its successful holding in the interests of peace and fruitful cooperation.

Soviet people are deeply convinced that all public forces conscious of their responsibility to the peoples must make every effort to exclude the possibility of a new war breaking out and erect an insuperable obstacle in its path. The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation expresses the hope that the socialist states' constructive steps will meet with wider understanding and support in the West, for the security of Europe is a common cause.

Chernenko Article

LD312222 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 31 July, TASS--"The period that has elapsed since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe demonstrates that the cause embarked upon in Helsinki has proved its enormous political and practical usefulness and vitality," writes Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He has written an article entitled "Confidence and Cooperation Between Peoples--Condition for Peace and Security," published in the eighth issue of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL LIFE) (to mark the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe).

"At the same time," the author points out, "the years that have passed have shown that each step forward in consolidating international security, in the development of the process of detente has to be made in a resolute struggle against the imperialist policy of force and diktat, confrontation and the unleashing of conflicts, the arms race, outside interference in internal affairs. The impact of this policy has been repeatedly felt and its effect has been especially pernicious on the state of affairs with regard to containing the arms race."

"Attempts are made to justify the aggressive aspirations gaining the upper hand in the NATO policy by references to the notorious 'Soviet threat' to the West. Without taking the trouble to expose this myth, which has long been refuted by life itself, one ought only to say that it is being shamelessly utilised by imperialist propaganda for covering up the actions of the U.S. and NATO military in Europe and elsewhere which pose a real threat to peace."

"The subversive manoeuvres of imperialist reaction against the Helsinki agreements are characterised not only by an actual neglect of the agreed principles of mutual relations of states but also by the desire to distort the provisions of the Final Act to suit their self-seeking interests," Konstantin Chernenko continues. "This tactic displayed itself especially graphically in the hypocritical attempts by the present U.S. administration to pose as a 'champion of human rights' in the socialist countries. Equally evident and beyond doubt are both the complete groundlessness of the charges of mythical 'violations' of the rights of citizens levelled against the socialist countries and also the complete groundlessness of claims to the role of champions of human rights and freedoms by the ruling circles of states where the violations of political, economic and social rights of millions of people are the order of the day."

"A significant part of the entire period following the Helsinki conference was marked, in Washington's foreign policy, by an openly militaristic course and attempts to use the language of the cold war vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," the author says. "The Carter administration has not stopped short of violating the political, trade, economic and other treaties and agreements signed by the United States, thus flouting the principle of the bona-fide fulfilment of commitments assumed under the international law laid down in the U.N. Charter and in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

"The U.S. administration appears to have decided to undermine the process of detente, goodneighbourliness and mutual understanding, which was gathering momentum following the Helsinki conference, to curtail the cooperation which already was not always characterised by genuine reciprocity on the part of the West. Washington appears to have seen in detente an obstacle to aggressive designs, to whipping up militaristic hysteria and to interfering in the internal affairs of other states."

"Considering that a regular meeting of states-parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is scheduled to be held in Madrid next November, the socialist countries deem it obligatory to assure its careful preparation, to create an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding needed for the success of the meeting. That is why they have proposed to intensify and deepen the exchange of opinions on the bilateral and multilateral basis so as to obtain on the whole, even before the beginning of that meeting, understanding on issues on which it will be possible to agree during the meeting, on practical steps leading to a fuller implementation of the Final Act. Good preparation of the Madrid meeting and progress in harmonising its decisions could create the basis for the participation of foreign ministers of countries in their adoption. The socialist states are of the view that there exist possibilities to complete the Madrid meeting by a harmonisation of practical steps on the military and political aspects of European security, on the development of cooperation of all states."

"Actively working for the consolidation of peace and detente," Konstantin Chernenko stressed, "the Soviet Union has recently provided a fresh demonstration of its interest in preventing a dangerous turn which is maturing due to the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Reaffirming the previously expounded position regarding the most correct ways to resolve the question of the medium-range weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union, guided by the broad interests of peace and security, has proposed to embark on a discussion of the question of the medium-range missile-nuclear weapons simultaneously and in an organic link with the question of the U.S. forward-based nuclear means. In the process, the idea is that possible agreements on these questions can be implemented in practice only following the entry into force of the SALT II treaty."

Zhukov Reflection

LD060919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov pegged to the fifth anniversary of the all-European conference: "A Victory For Reason"]

[Text] It seems like it happened only yesterday--so deeply imprinted on the memory is every, even the minutest, detail of that truly great event, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The heads of 33 European states, the United States and Canada assembled on 30 July 1975 in Helsinki. On 1 August the forum closed with the signing of the Final Act which has gone down in history as a charter of peaceful coexistence.

The sun-drenched streets of the Finnish capital. Bustling throngs of people watching convoys of cars go by bearing the flags of 35 nations. [paragraph continued]

The cars speed on to the snow-white "Finlandia" Palace. From a distance it looks like an immense, glittering, sugar lump on a ground of deep-blue velvet--it stands on the shore of a tranquil lake. The immense press rooms with hundreds of typewriters and teletypes chattering away nonstop. Finally, the majestic blue and white hall housing the delegations from the participating countries. On a dais the long arc of the table at which the heads of state are seated. In turn they sign the voluminous final conference document--the fruit of the participants' patient, constructive work....

From the immense balcony overlooking the hall we journalists from all over the world excitedly observe this procedure, trying not to miss the slightest detail. What sticks in the mind is the large crowd of photographers and movie and television cameramen, admitted to the hall to record these solemn moments, bunching on the right flank where Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sat. It was to this point that the attention of the entire hall was directed. Understandably. The general opinion had been expressed the day before, following the Soviet leader's impressive speech, by Canadian Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau: "We may have different views as regards the Soviet Union's policy. But all of us in the West acknowledge that Mr Brezhnev is the father of this conference."

More and more details of those days spring to mind. There was a big reception in honor of the conference participants given by the Finnish Council of Ministers in a charming wooded part of Helsinki on the shores of the gulf at the so-called "Fisherman's Cottage." We correspondents were eager to talk with the conference participants. I approached Finnish President U. Kekkonen. I wrote down the following words in my notebook:

"A vast amount of work has been done. Its substantial results are enshrined in the Final Act. I am sure that by preserving the current atmosphere in international relations it will be possible to achieve even greater results. I believe that the future lies with a greater Europe!"

I had an interesting talk with Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky. I approach him along with New York TIMES commentator C. Sulzberger. Kreisky expressed indignation at the fact that many Western papers were attacking the conference, feigning skepticism.

Turning to Sulzberger, he said: "Your papers write that it is all some kind of trick. But there is no deceiving the peoples! People read the accounts of our sessions and see that we are conducting serious discussions on serious matters and are elaborating important commitments which we will sign. I was telephoned from Vienna today and told: 'The Soviet Union will not publish the full text of the Final Act, it will keep its content from Soviet people.' I replied: 'Be careful with your forecasts. They will certainly publish the full text, you'll see.'"

I confirmed that PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, with a combined circulation of 18 million, would be publishing the full text of the Final Act. Sulzberger feigned surprise: "Surely not! How could a paper carry such a massive document?" "Rest assured, we will carry it!" I replied, "thus demonstrating that our press does a better job of informing its readers than the New York TIMES although your paper is much bigger than PRAVDA...."

And so it was that the press in the USSR and the other socialist countries published the whole of the conference Final Act while the bourgeois press essentially kept it from its readers and, to keep its hands free for struggling against detente, grossly misinterpreted it.

In Helsinki on 31 July 1975, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the results of the all-European conference are a victory for reason, a gain for all who cherish peace and security on our planet.

As I write these lines I have before me the Final Act--a substantial, large-format 396-page book, bound in green. I remember a Paris L'HUMANITE commentator whispering to me when the book was issued to journalists after the signing of the Final Act: "Green--that's the color of hope!: Yes, that day the example of Helsinki gave the whole world great hope of a better future.

Thus, relations among the conference participants were placed on the solid base of fundamental principles designed to determine the norms of their behavior in mutual relations. They are the principles of sovereign equality of states and their sovereign rights, including the right to freely choose and develop their own political, social, economic and cultural systems. They include nonuse of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, territorial integrity of states, peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, respect for human rights and basic freedoms; finally--equality of rights and the peoples' right to decide their own destiny, cooperation among states and the conscientious fulfillment of obligations in accordance with international law.

A tremendous amount of constructive work had to be done--international detente had to be filled with specific material content. "The materialization of detente is the essence of all that should make peace in Europe really sound and unshakable," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers stated in their resolution on the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. "Of course, it is very important to proclaim the correct and just principles of relations between states. But it is equally important to establish these principles in present-day international relations, introduce them into practice and make them a law of international life which no one is allowed to violate."

It is to the attainment of this goal that our party and state have devoted their efforts in recent years. It is no accident that all 10 principles of international relations enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference are incorporated in the USSR Constitution and are invested with the qualities of a fundamental law. All the Soviet Union's activity in the international arena over the past 5 years has been in strict accordance with these principles.

The materialization of detente has proved to be far from easy, however. The party and state rightly warned that the implementation of the declared principles and accords would require the Soviet Union and all peace-loving countries to make new and significant efforts and overcome difficulties and obstacles created by the forces opposing the cause of peace and detente.

These forces are well known. They are imperialist circles, above all the U.S. military-industrial complex and U.S. NATO allies. The accords reached in Helsinki stuck in their throat, so to speak.

In the notebook in which I recorded on-the-spot conversations with Helsinki conference participants, I read: "U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger: 'You can tell the readers of PRAVDA that I regard the conference results as positive. My view is endorsed by President Ford."

Yes, at that time they supported the accords reached in Helsinki. But it was not long before the Washington leaders' position abruptly changed. I well remember President Ford stating during the election campaign only 1 year later that henceforth he would not even utter the word "detente". And his successor, Carter, went even further and tried to reestablish the cold war climate in international relations, seeking to resuscitate the doctrine of U.S. world domination which went bankrupt in the fifties.

Here is what the Paris weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR wrote in this connection on 25 July 1977 when the Carter administration began to implement a couse contradicting the accords reached in Helsinki: "America is trying again to play the imperial role--to rule the world, deciding its destiny for it as it sees fit both in the material sphere and in the moral sphere. This, of course, is a broad program that may be alluring to Americans."

But the trouble is, the weekly continue in an ironic vein, it will be difficult to draw a line between world interests and the interests of the American power.... The Europeans, whom Carter did not bother to consult, are nervous and skeptical. They believe that the plan, which is beginning to appear for new American leadership is fraught with the great risk of losing the peaceful atmosphere established over the last 15 years on the most dangerous demarcation line dividing Europe into two parts from Luebeck to Trieste.

The subsequent development of events confirmed the Europeans' worst fears engendered by the U.S. leadership's abrupt turn away from the accords reached in Helsinki and enshrined in the Final Act and sealed by the signatures of the heads of 35 states.

But if the "imperial role" proved to be beyond the capacity of the United States in the fifties how can it hope to seize world leadership at the present stage of historical development when the correlation of forces in the world has changed completely? That is why the harder Washington tries to destroy the edifice of international cooperation erected 5 years ago in Helsinki, the more determined the Europeans become to resist these crazy and dangerous attempts.

Representatives of the all-European conference participant states will meet again soon in Madrid. They will sum up the results of work done in implementing the accords enshrined in the Final Act and agree on further steps. The peace-loving forces of Europe demand that this discussion be constructive and be devoted to the embodiment of the main idea that has guided them in past years--the materialization of detente. The task of supplementing political detente with military detente comes to the fore today in this connection.

But the forces of reaction and cold war are pursuing diametrically opposite goals--they want to use the Madrid meeting, as they tried to use the previous meeting in Belgrade, to undermine international cooperation and exacerbate international relations.

The Soviet Union is approaching this new meeting firmly determined to continue consistently and firmly to uphold the cause of international cooperation.

"Detente, cooperation and security," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in response to questions from PRAVDA's editorial office, "this is the general line of our party and the Soviet state in European affairs and world politics in general."

So it was, so it is and so it always will be!

Commission Report Denounciation

LD021147 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 1 Aug (TASS)--The so-called Commission for European Security and Cooperation, which has arrogated to itself the right to monitor the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, chiefly by other countries, has issued a report on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the all-European Helsinki conference.

It would be useless to try to find in this excuse of a document, which is permeated with the spirit of anti-Sovietism, a constructive approach to such problems of concern to the whole of humanity as strengthening peace and detente, building up mutual confidence and development of peaceful cooperation between states. Instead the authors of the report have had recourse to cliche, crude lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which in itself is in conflict with the spirit of the Final Act.

The authors of the report placed their main emphasis on the human rights position in other countries. Reflecting the stand taken by the J. Carter administration, which is attempting to portray itself as "the protector of human rights" everywhere except in the United States, they accuse the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of "violating" these rights without adducing any proof.

The compilers deal with the position on human rights in the United States itself only obliquely, and even then not in the report itself, but in a supplement. While admitting in passing that "there is room for improvement" in this sphere, they nevertheless do not say a word about the fact that in the United States, according to the admission of A. Young, its former permanent UN representative, there are "hundreds and possibly thousands" of political prisoners, that racism and sex discrimination are rampant in the country, and that millions of working people are deprived of fundamental social rights.

The United States is known to have roughly 8 million unemployed, even according to underestimated official figures. Unemployment is twice as high among Negroes and representatives of other ethnic minorities. The press says that in some parts of the country 70-80 percent of Negro youths are unemployed. A policy of economic and cultural genocude being pursed against the original inhabitants of America--the Indians. Americans of Latin America and Asian descent are deprived of rights and subjected to very brutal exploitation. The compilers of the report also preferred not to mention the brutal police reprisals against "dissidents," the prosecution of champions of peace and social justice, fighters against racism, criminal operations and spying on Americans by the FBI, CIA and other special services.

In the foreign policy section of the report its authors distort facts and slander the Soviet Union, which was given assistance to the Afghan people in repelling the aggression from outside at the request of the legitimate government of Afghanistan and in conformity with the existing bilateral agreement. At the same time, the report does not contain a line about Washington's policy of export of counterrevolution to that country and its role in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Neither does the document mention blackmail and military threats by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the recent armed raid into Iran's territory. What sort of "adherence" to human rights can it be, if Washington for many years gave every assistance to the bloody shah's regime, which plundered its country and brutally suppressed the Iranians?

Speaking of the "need to establish effective control over arms," the authors of the report admit that the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement was an important step in this direction. However, it is well known that it is precisely the J. Carter administration that has put the ratification of the treaty on ice. Washington, which has adopted a policy of whipping up international tension and undermining the detente process, is also intensifying the arms race, developing further new arms systems, has increased the Pentagon's budget to a level unheard of throughout U.S. history, and is pressing its NATO partners to increase their military spending.

The compilers of the document are trying to depict the United States as a supporter of the expansion of international cooperation and exchanges in science, culture, information and trade. In this connection they clumsily try to justify Washington's one-sided discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union, which have harmed the Americans themselves, as has been admitted in the United States. By resorting to economic blackmail and restricting mutually beneficial exchanges in various fields, the U.S. administration has again demonstrated that it cannot be relied on as a dependable partner in international and bilateral agreements, which it renounces so lightly.

The report, which was published on the eve of the November Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference, can be described only as a fresh attempt at undermining the Helsinki Final Act, the policy of detente. As is known, such attempts were repeatedly made in the past, but they invariably ended in failure. This is also the destiny of the fresh ploy concocted in Washington.

UN REPRESENTATIVES CITED ON JERUSALEM ISSUE

LD051910 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] New York, 5 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Chairman of the UN Security Council Vasco Futscher Pereira (Portugal) has held consultations with representatives of the council member-countries for the coming discussion of the Jerusalem issue.

Convocation of the Security Council was demanded by a group of Islamic countries in the United Nations which were deeply outraged by Israel's line on destroying Jerusalem as a major centre of Moslem culture and religion. A letter directed to the Security Council chairman stresses that the Tel Aviv action declaring Jerusalem to be the capital of the Jewish state will have serious and dangerous consequences for general peace and stability.

Delegates of Islamic countries held a conference on the same day to draft a resolution to be submitted to the Security Council. A representative of the group noted the Jerusalem issue has already been discussed this June. Israel was then warned that its measures to change the city's character or status were illegal and had to be repealed, he said. The Security Council was supposed to consider practical ways and means to implement those decisions if Israel acted otherwise.

Arab diplomats stress that the responsibility for the Zionists boldly ignoring the will of the international community should be placed on the United States which gives them its all-round political, economic and military support.

Kuwait's Permanent Representative Yaqub al-Bishara said convocation of the Security Council meant an open confrontation with the United States which protected expansionists. If the United States again vetoes the Security Council resolution, he said, the Islamic countries will consider economic sanctions not only against Israel, but also against the U.S. The U.S.-inspired Israeli decision on Jerusalem was described by the Kuwait representative as an insult to all Arab nations.

Sources close to Arab delegations say that Washington should learn the lesson of the UN General Assembly extraordinary special session on the Palestinian issue last week, which condemned, by an overwhelming majority of votes, the U.S. encouragement of Israel's aggressive policy.

The session showed that Arab states and all the countries which supported the Palestinian issue resolution were practically unanimous in rejecting the Camp David agreements as a bargain of business partners between themselves having nothing to do with Middle East settlement. Washington uses that deal in an attempt to legalize annexation of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

It is noteworthy that even the U.S. press which stubbornly defended Camp David, begins to acknowledge its being abortive. Newspapers say that U.S. diplomacy suffered a serious defeat in the United Nations, finding itself in isolation. The NEWSWEEK says that last week seems to have dealt a deadly blow on Camp-David. U.S. allies believe, the weekly says, that the Carter administration should realize the limited character of the Camp-David agreements which cannot solve such a complicated problem as comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

INDIAN OCEAN 'THREATENED' BY WASHINGTON MILITARISTS

LD051428 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 August, TASS--TASS commentator Valeriy Kostylev writes: The world community responded with broad understanding to the Madagascar initiative, voiced by President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, for the holding of an international summit conference on detente in the Indian Ocean and its conversion into a zone of peace. Malagasy radio reported that ever more countries are approving of this step aimed at the elemination of the threat of a military conflict in that part of the world. The president of Madagascar proposed that an international conference be held in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar late in 1981 or early in 1982 and invited to it all countries interested in the maintenance of peace and security in the Indian Ocean. The agenda he suggested for the summit meeting includes such questions as guarantee of freedom and safety of the movement of merchant ships, especially oil tankers; gradual controlled reduction of armed forces and armaments in the Indian Ocean; full elimination of all foreign war bases on the territories or in the waters of coastal states; implementation of all measures which would facilitate the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a genuine zone of peace, fully demilitarised and, above all, free of nuclear weapons.

However, certain Washington quarters that seek to subject the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin to their diktat, ignore Madagascar's initiative. Having proclaimed this region a "zone of its vital interests" the United States is sending there ever more warships entangling the south and southwest of Asia by a network of was bases. Several American carrier strike groups are in the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean now, including aircraft carriers and several dozen ships protecting them--cruisers, frigates and destroyers. The United States is supported by official London, which placed at its disposal Diego Garcia Island, wrested from Mauritius, and by several most reactionary regimes. During the New York session of the United Nations special committee on the Indian Ocean, many representatives of coastal states expressed serious anxiety over the actions of the United States and other imperialist states in that region. The Indian Ocean countries are ever more vigorously demonstrating the intention to defend their sovereignty which is threatened by Washington's militarists.

TASS CITES WASHINGTON POST ON CARTER'S 'INEPTITUDE'

LD042014 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Aug TASS--The newspaper Washington POST puts the Carter administration policy under tough-worded criticism. The newspaper says the administration "showed ineptitude" in handling important political affairs.

"So why did it happen", the newspaper asks and answers: "Because Jimmy Carter is an essentially weak president who does not deal with problems until they hit him in the face. Because when the President does focus, he communes with himself and his family more than working through the central mechanism of government. Because when he does turn to the government, he relies on a staff composed largely of persons worshipful to the point of being unable to make sound judgements--even in the President's best interests".

Those conditions explain how Carter messed up detente with the Soviet Union, mishandled the economy, panicked the allies, alienated Congress and blew the support of public opinion, the newspaper says.

The Washington POST concludes that "it is hard to see in that climate how Carter could win if nominated, or govern if elected."

PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ABOUT BILLY CARTER AFFAIR

LD051846 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug, TASS--President Jimmy Carter has held a press conference devoted to the "case" of his brother Billy who has been found to accept bribes from an Arab country in exchange for lobbying services. The President has sent on the same matter a report to the Senate subcommittee that is investigating the circumstances of the growing scandal which is called "Billygate" by analogy with "Watergate".

The press conference and the report pursued the aim of convincing the Americans, who are deeply shocked by the unlawful machinations by a member of the Carter family, that, as the President states, neither he nor any member of his administration had violated any law. In this connection the American NBC television company notes that President Carter had hoped to use the report and the press conference to limit the political damage already inflicted to the President by the scandal.

Political observers note, however, that the explanations given by Jimmy Carter are very contradictory. In fact the President told the public only generally known facts that have been confirmed by statements made by officials and by the press. At the same time the American people failed to get answers to questions why the Department of Justice, which knew of Billy Carter's unlawful operations, had not started criminal proceedings against him and why the President's brother had taken so much time to register as an agent of a foreign country. The Washington POST writes that the President failed to indicate in any way why the White House had not shown any interest in Billy Carter's possible advantages resultant of his ties with the authorities of an Arab country.

Meanwhile the Department of Justice had information that the American "Charter Oil" Company had reached agreement with the President's brother on the payment to him of a 50 cent "commission" for every barrel of Libyan oil supplied to that corporation. The report is particularly vague about the "positive impact" of Billy Carter's overseas trip which was mentioned in a telegram sent by the U.S. Embassy in Libya and with which the President was familiarised.

The press is sharply criticising the role played in this affair by the Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Brzezinski. It was Brzezinski who had a meeting with Billy Carter as soon as he had learned about a possible investigation of the whole affair. It was also Brzezinski, using the President's brother as a go-between, who established personal secret contacts with the authorities of the Arab country in question and helped Billy Carter in chosing lawyers to help him avoid criminal proceedings.

The New York TIMES writes that as different from Billy Carter Brzezinski carries weight and as different from Billy Carter got his post on the President's choice [sentence as received]. Jimmy Carter, the paper continues, bears responsibility for whom he appoints as his national security assistant and for what he does. It stresses that along with the administration's economic policy and its course in other fields Brzezinski's recklessness has become the real cause of the dissatisfaction with Jimmy Carter of the American people who have to deal with a myopic president.

The growth of this dissatisfaction is illustrated, for instance, by the results of the latest opinion polls conducted by the Gallup Institute and the Harris service. According to these polls only 21 per cent of all Americans think that the President is popular. Commenting on these results the newspaper Washington POST writes: This is the lowest level of any president since the Gallup Institute started conducting such polls more than 40 years ago.

The catastrophic decline of the President's popularity increases fears in the Democratic Party that if Carter succeeds in getting the presidential nomination at the Democratic National Convention he will lose during the November presidential elections. For this reason a movement is gaining momentum within the ranks of the Democratic Party for declaring the convention an "open" one, in other words for releasing delegates from the obligation to vote for Jimmy Carter on a mandatory basis and to be free to support the candidature of some other politician.

There was wide response among Democrats to the stand taken by the Democratic Majority Leader in the Senate Robert Byrd who supported the idea of an "open" convention. This position also has the support of the Democratic Governor of Colorado Lamm. A member of the Democratic Party, the Washington lawyer E. Williams, has estimated that by now already some 200 delegates of the forth-coming Democratic convention, earlier pledged to vote for Carter, want a change in the convention's rules of procedure. The Washington POST notes in this connection that the prospects for the President are grim.

Sturua Report

LD052234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Unscheduled news bulletin]

[Text] U.S. President Carter held a press conference devoted to the case of his brother Billy, accused of receiving bribes from an Arab country in exchange for services rendered by him. Our New York correspondent Andrey Sturua reports:

The case of Billy Carter, who received $220,000 for his as yet not precisely explained services, is causing more and more reaction here. Incidentally, it has already been given its unofficial name--Billygate. Attempts to show the absence of any parallels between the Watergate and the present scandals are by no means accidental. The thing is that the scandal surrounding the White House family is having a negative effect on the already low popularity of President Carter, bringing his chances of reelection for a second term virtually to nil.

During the press conference, President Carter tried to prove that he used his brother as his personal representative and envoy in the Near East with the sole aim of liberating the American hostages in Iran. On the other hand, James Carter continued to assert that he learned of the money received by his brother for lobbying actively after Billy officially registered as an official foreign agent. Let us note that the amount of $220,000 began to be mentioned in the American press long before the time of registration. As follows from published documents, Carter and his close associates were well informed even about the attempts of the President's brother to profit from his position--this concerns the attempt by Billy Carter to get commissions from the Charter Oil Company which was striving to gain an increase in oil deliveries from Libya.

American observers, analyzing Carter's report to the Senate subcommittee and his press conference, are coming to an almost unanimous opinion: President Carter gave one definite answer, categorically opposing the holding of a so-called "open" convention of the Democratic Party, where delegates free of obligations to the contenders, come to a decision in accordance with the existing situation. More and more Democrats are expressing themselves in favor of holding just such a convention, and Carter understands what a threat this is to him.

PRESSURE FOR OPEN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, CARTER PROBLEMS NOTED

'Billygate' Effect on Convention

LD051155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 1 August, TASS--A meeting has been held here between independent U.S. presidential candidate Congressman J. Anderson and Senator E. Kennedy, who is seeking the Democratic Party nomination. After the meeting J. Anderson told journalists that he may consider withdrawing from the election campaign if the Democratic Party Convention which opens 11 August nominates not J. Carter but E. Kennedy or someone else as the presidential candidate.

"J. Anderson's statement," the New York DAILY NEWS believes, "is another political blow to the present White House incumbent. Combined with the catastrophic Billy Carter affair and the sharp fall in the President's popularity, Anderson's hint that he may quit the race if E. Kennedy is chosen as the Democratic candidate cannot fail to harm Carter's chances."

The newspaper notes that under the prevailing conditions within the Democratic Party the movement to hold an "open" convention which would make it possible to nominate as the official presidential candidate not J. Carter but some other party representative is rapidly gaining strength within the Democratic Party. This movement has assumed particularly broad dimensions in Congress. Many congressmen, according to AP, believe that J. Carter has so undermined the party's authority that this has also jeopardized their chances of reelection. Dissatisfaction with J. Carter is also growing in the upper house. Only 9 of 50 senators polled by ABC believe that the present White House incumbent will win the November elections.

Meanwhile the White House is strenuously seeking ways out of the noisy political scandal provoked by the revelations of illegal machinations by the President's brother--Billy Carter. The latter has been exposed as receiving large bribes from the authorities of an Arab country in payment for his lobbying services.

White House Press Secretary J. Powell has announced that the President intends to put off all urgent business in order to present his report on the "affair" involving his brother to a Senate subcommittee as early as Monday. On the same day the report will be published and the head of the administration plans to hold a press conference. This haste, in the opinion of observers, is caused by Carter's desire to "close" this story before the Democratic Party Convention opens. However, representatives of the Senate subcommittee which has initiated hearings on the B. Carter "affair" have stated that it may hear the President's evidence only after the Democrats' forum.

Tolkunov on Open Convention

LD061151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov, TASS reports: "Dissension Among the Democrats"]

[Text] New York, 3 August--An increasingly large number of figures in the Democratic Party are advocating a change in procedural rules at the forthcoming party convention. They are demanding an "open convention" which would not bind the delegates to vote for a particular candidate. The Democratic Convention begins in New York on 11 August.

This movement, as local observers note, is directed against J. Carter, who has in practice already enlisted the support of the necessary number of delegates. But the sharp fall in the popularity of the present White House incumbent and the scandal surrounding the machinations of his brother Billy are causing concern among many Democrats, who are already talking openly about another candidacy.

As the New York TIMES reports, more than 100 congressmen are already advocating an "open convention." This idea is supported by one of the most influential senators, R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate. Democratic legislators are concerned that if J. Carter loses the November elections this will lead to defeat for the party in elections to Congress too.

According to the latest Harris poll, 77 percent of Americans are not satisfied with the present President's activity. Some 87 and 89 percent respectively blame him for increasing unemployment and inflation.

London, 3 August, TASS--"An increasing number of Democrats in the United States are beginning to fear that Carter has become 'unelectable,'" THE OBSERVER notes in an editorial. "They are now engaged in the search for a candidate who might have a better chance in the struggle against Reagan." The newspaper notes that most of Carter's important foreign policy steps have been either unsuccessful or incorrect.

Beirut, 3 August, TASS--As Lebanon's ASH-SHARQ newspaper reports, Billy Carter received "valuable gifts and loans" from an Arab country with which he had ties. In particular, a valuable gift worth $50,000 for President J. Carter himself was conveyed through him. Citing this fact, the newspaper refers to an official directly involved.

IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS 'BRUTALLY' TREATED IN JAIL

LD051918 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 5 August, TASS--The U.S. authorities subject to brutal treatment 200 Iranians who were arrested on July 27 during a demonstration that was held in front of the White House in protest against the anti-Iranian policy of the United States. Stormy protests of the Iranians living here continue in Washington for almost a week. Dispersing this demonstration, U.S. police were beating up Iranian students in the eyes of a crowd and a reportage about this was shown by the television.

Yesterday 172 arrested Iranians in handcuffs and fetters were brought out of the Washington prisons, put on board military planes and brought to another prison in Otisville. 20 Iranian women who had participated in the demonstration were put in a special prison for women in New York State.

Press reports say that the prisoners are subjected to indignities. According to representatives of the Association of Moslem Students, a former agent of the shah's police SAVAK took part in the interrogation of the arrested persons. Students are kept in cramped cells and are prevented from communicating with anyone but representatives of the prison authorities.

At a press conference in Washington prominent lawyer Mark Lane told journalists about cruel treatment of students in the prison by the U.S. authorities. He said that many students had marks of beatings.

In protest against the brutal treatment the Iranian who were thrown in prison went on a hunger strike. It is in the ninth day. The prison authorities ordered that the strikers be forceably fed. The New York TIMES described a scene of such a feeding, an Iranian who was refusing to take food was seized by prison warders and thrown flat on his back. After that one of the warders pried open his teeth pouring nutritive liquid down his throat.

It is reported that the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the USA started the proceedings to expel from the United States all Iranians who had been arrested during the anti-American demonstrations. Within seven days each of them should "prove" in a written form the legality of his stay in the United States.

CLAIMS ON OFF-SHORE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH SRV REJECTED

LD061015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vasilyev article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Beijing's Absurd Claims"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese Foreign Ministry has once again broken into abuse against Socialist Vietnam. This time it has chosen as the target of its propaganda ballyhoo the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement on cooperation in conducting geological prospecting and extracting oil and gas on the continental shelf off southern Vietnam, signed in Moscow, 3 July.

Just what has this agreement got to do with Beijing? It is quite obvious that the problems broached in the agreement fall fully within the jurisdiction of the sides which signed the document and nobody else. Whether or not to exploit its underground riches is purely an internal matter for Vietnam, just as is the question of choosing an economic cocperation partner. That is axiomatic. In this case it is a question of constitutional terms such as state sovereignty, independence and noninterference in internal affairs, that is, terms which are a truism in generally acknowledged international law.

But no, in the fevered brains of Beijing diplomats the signing of the new Soviet-Vietnamese agreement looked like all but an act of "aggression against China," an "enroachment(!) on its territorial integrity."

However, the reason for the hysterical slander which has broken out in the Chinese foreign policy department is quite obvious. Stubbornly and persistently implementing its expansionist and aggressive policy, Beijing was trying once again to revive its claims to the Paracel and Spratly islands, which, as is known, are an integral part of Vietnam's territory. The absurdity of this attempt leaves no room for doubt.

Both the Paracel and the Spratly islands have long been Vietnamese territory. Historical and legal documents indicate that the ancient Vietnamese feudal states owned this islands. And now, on the basis of convincing and reliable documentary sources, the Vietnamese Government has repeatedly reasserted its indisputable sovereignty over these islands, as well as over the natural riches of the adjacent sea areas and the continental shelf. Any claims by China, or for that matter any other state, to those islands--and still more their armed occupation--constitute a flagrant violation of international law.

Moreover China's attempt to seize and entrench itself on the Paracel and Spratly islands is a dangerous element in its global aggressive strategy, which is directed against the peoples of Southeast Asian countries and toward aggravating instability in that vast region.

Resolutely sweeping aside the brazen Chinese claims as contrary to reality, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry stressed in its 24 July statement that "prospecting for and extracting useful minerals in sea areas and areas of the continental shelf belonging to Vietnam and also cooperation with other countries in these spheres is an issue relating entirely to Vietnam's sovereignty. China's ruling circles have no right to interfere in these questions."

We will only add that nor do they have any right to interfere in any other questions concerning the internal affairs of either Vietnam or any other independent and sovereign countries.

JAPANESE WHILE PAPER OPENLY SUPPORTS MILITARY BUILDUP

LD051824 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Aug, TASS--Japan's ruling circles come out openly for a military build-up of their armed forces set up contrary to constitutional bans. The 1980 Defence White Paper approved today by the Japanese cabinet was new evidence of the Liberal Democrats' militarist course ignoring protests of the Japanese public. The message under this document prepared by the Japanese Defence Agency is further reinforcement of the "self-defence forces", their perfection and rearmament with new types of weapons and military technology.

The White Paper is full of deceptive allegations, borrowed from Washington and Beijing propaganda, on "the Soviet Military build-up" in the Far East presenting a "mounting threat to Japan".

At the same time the White Paper unconditionally supports the stationing of U.S. "quick deployment forces" in the Near and Middle East and mounting U.S. naval presence in the Indian and Pacific oceans. It openly welcomes the presence of a big United States force in South Korea.

The "Soviet military threat" myth is used by the authors of the White Paper to justify their demands that Japan's military potential be heavily increased. They persistently try to impress upon the taxpayers' minds that the "self-defence forces" potential is no longer adequate to the country's economic power. They urge the government immediately to start eliminating the "shortcomings" of the Japanese army, that is, to increase the number of, and modernize, its tanks, reinforce the air defence and expand the combat capabilities of the navy and the airforce.

Along with the militarization line, the White Paper reaffirms the need to strengthen the Japanese-U.S. military and political alliance and is new evidence that Tokyo is prepared to raise its military spending in line with Washington's demand. A special emphasis is made on the need to hold more joint maneuvres between all Japan's "Self-defence Forces" and the U.S. Armed Forces.

Implementation of the massive military preparations programme drafted in the White Paper is already underway. The government has taken a decision on a record increase in next fiscal year's military budget. The "defence" spending is projected at almost 2,500 billion yen, a 9.7 percent increase over the current fiscal year. The Japanese Defence Agency leaders have also elaborated more far-reaching plans of consolidating their "self-defence forces"--a new five-year programme of military development. According to the Japanese press, it will cost the Japanese people a huge sum of 13,200 billion yen. New fighters, transport planes, missiles and submarines are being purchased. The Japanese ruling circles pursue a steady line on war preparations which is a challenge to both their own people and other nations.

KARMAL DISCUSSES TASKS FACING AFGHANISTAN AT KABUL MEETING

LD052037 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting was held in Kabul on Monday to discuss the situation in the country and also the tasks facing it. The meeting was addressed by the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal; here is a report from Kabul cabled by our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich.

In his statement the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal pointed to the significance of the latest decisions to strengthen the armed forces and organise the popular resistance to counter-revolutionary forces and outside intervention. The process of normalization is on, Babrak Karmal pointed out. The government is going ahead with its social and economic program. Harvesting is in full swing. The state-run sector is consolidating its positions in industry and other branches of the economy. Cooperative farms have become stronger and the political and social base of the revolution is now broader. The Afghan head spoke highly of the Soviet Union's assistance which underwrites the achievements in consolidating the revolutionary gains.

Speaking at the rally, the first secretary of the Kabul District Committee, (Razanju), underlined that overriding issues have to be tackled at the new stage of the April revolution which embrace all facets of the Afghan people's life. Thus, one should concentrate on ensuring the balanced development of key branches. To achieve that, the democratic agrarian reform should be completed and also more land to be put under plough to achieve better productivity. Afghanistan, the Kabul district party leader went on to say, is carrying out economic development plans and building up its system of education and public health care. In conclusion he said that despite considerable difficulties the working people of Afghanistan are determined to develop a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD051330 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 5 August, TASS--Afghanistan is ready to develop economic cooperation with all states, Muhammad Khan Jalalar, the minister of trade of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in a TASS interview. "We are maintaining good trade relations with many countries, first and foremost, socialist and developing countries, and also with a number of capitalist states," he added.

The main foreign trade partner of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the minister remarked, is the Soviet Union, which exports machinery and equipment, chemicals and other manufactured goods to our country. Afghanistan reciprocates by exporting farm produce and minerals to the USSR. Active business contacts with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are maintained by the CSSR, Poland, Bulgaria and other countries of the socialist community. The socialist countries account for over half of Afghanistan's trade.

The foreign trade of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the minister went on to say, is under state control and is developing in conformity with comprehensive economic plans of development of the republic. The state sector has the leading role in the main branches of the economy including trade. Within the framework of the state sector, for instance, minerals, cotton, output of state industrial and agricultural enterprises are being exported.

At the same time, enterprises of the private sector also take part in trade operations. This sector, too, makes its contribution to the economic expansion of the country and that is why the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is taking steps to stimulate it, the minister says.

The foreign trade balance of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is favourable and exports have increased. The stable exports of Afghan rugs and carpets, specifically, went up 20 percent last year. This is evidence of successes of the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the sphere of foreign trade, the minister emphasized.

'UNREST' IN ARMY DESCRIBED AS 'FABRICATION'

LD051830 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Afghan capital, Kabul, has been the site of a meeting between the activists of the central and provincial organizations of the governing People's Democratic Party. Speakers at the meeting have said that the nation is steadily (?completing) the government's social and economic program. Yuriy Soltan comments:

It isn't easy, of course, to build a new life in a country where feudal relationship reigned until recently, and to overcome centuries-old prejudices. These difficulties are aggravated by the continuing outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. True, big enemy bands that acted in the country have already been mopped up, which has made it possible to withdraw several Soviet military units because their presence became unnecessary.

However the United States, China, Pakistan and some other countries continue to train terrorist bands and supply them with weapons and funds. These bands infiltrate Afghanistan, victimise the population, kill activists, engage in plunder and violence and spread provocational panic-raising rumors. Naturally this undeclared war is hampering the building of a new life in Afghanistan but it can't stop it altogether, which drives the sponsors of the anti-Afghan subversion and sabotage out of their wits. These sponsors are leaning over backwards to (?devise) the slanderous campaign they have unleashed around Afghanistan. American news agencies, under disguise of news from Kabul, spread all kinds of fabrications aimed at maintaining the anti-Afghan hysteria. The author of one such fabrication is the ASSOCIATED PRESS which, with references to some mysterious source in Kabul, describes alleged unrest in the Afghan Army, heavy fighting that involves Soviet troops and destruction of whole cities.

Philip Jacobson of the British SUNDAY TIMES who visited Afghanistan recently has described the way these fabrications are made. The Western embassies in Kabul, he said, shower all kinds of inventions and misinformation on journalists. Even some American correspondents disbelieve all that comes from the American Embassy in Kabul.

But the major source of falsehood is far from Kabul. It is in Washington, in the White House to be exact, where the trend of presidential national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has prevailed. Recently Brzezinski said cynically: Who needs political settlement in Afghanistan? In the meantime there is a constructive programme for such settlement. It was suggested and made by the Afghan Government. The key to this settlement which will enable the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan is a full stop to armed aggression and to all forms of outside interference in the affairs of the Afghan people.

AFGHAN CITIZENS FORM SELF-DEFENSE UNITS

LD051644 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, August 5, TASS--Meetings of the population in support of the people's government and the policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are being held throughout the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

BAKHTAR agency reports that a meeting in the town of Farah, the centre of the province of the same name, was attended by representatives of workers and peasants, teachers and the clergy. It was decided to set up self-defence detachments in the villages of the province.

As reported from the town of Qondoz, self-defence detachments formed from patriotic working people are giving substantial assistance to the people's army and police in liquidating the terrorist bands that are entering the DRA from abroad. As a result of operations carried out by them, life is returning to normal in the villages and towns of that region.

Men of the local self-defence detachment took an active part in touring a band that terrorised the population of Parvan in the centre of the country.

The whole Afghan people, BAKHTAR agency writes, is rising to the struggle against the bandits and is fully resolved to rid itself of the scum that commits murder and arson as payment for the handouts from imperialism and the region's reaction.

POZNER CRITICIZES WESTERN AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

LD051854 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] A short time ago when ITV [Independent Television] and BBC correspondents, allegedly in Moscow to cover the Olympic games, were making a big thing out of the Afghan team--certain members of which supposedly wanted to defect to the West--I said these newsmen had succumbed to a contagious disease called Afghanistanitis. The BBC were quick to take me up on (?it). Afghanistanitis? Just what did I mean? Was I implying that Afghanistan is not a serious issue? On the contrary, I said, it is extremely serious. And perhaps one of the more serious things about it is the way it has been presented by the Western media, which have distorted the truth beyond recognition.

But of course what I said has been written off as communist propaganda, along with everything the Soviet Union has had to say on that matter. So it was not without satisfaction that I read the latest issue of London's SUNDAY TIMES, and the leading story it carried under the headline "How They Feed the Afghan Newshounds." Written by a journalist who spent a total of several weeks in Afghanistan this year, it is a matter-of-fact report on how things actually stand. And the facts virtually blow up the foundations of just about everything the Western media have told you about Afghanistan.

The journalist saw no signs of ambulances and [word indistinct] helicopters, absolutely necessary to move allegedly the huge flow of casualties. And these cannot be concealed. But if that is so, and the man is reporting what he saw with his own--decidely not communist--eyes over a long period, if this is so then where is this population in turmoil united against Soviet invaders who dare not venture out of their armored cars and are scared stiff of being knifed if they set foot in the bazaars of Kabul? Where? Why, in the heads of the Western media! And the SUNDAY TIMES story admits that quite candidly.

And so the truth comes out. The force of 20,000 Mojahedins who were reported as massing in the Paghman hills for an assault on Kabul, with the Soviets flying round-the-clock [word indistinct] sorties against them never were. Except in countless Western media stories. Reports on Soviet bombing of villages that had caused thousands and thousands and thousands of casualties were vast exaggerations.

Diplomatic sources were quoted concerning the destruction of Gulbuhar village, but no diplomats had been there. And, as the journalist writes, Gulbuhar was still in one piece when I passed through. Yes, diplomats have been instrumental in building the big lie.

The truth cannot be concealed forever. There are many reasons for that. The real journalist will not accept a lie about what he has seen. A newspaper's editor with any responsibility will realize that misleading the public is ultimately not in his country's interest. Most important, there are millions of people in the countries and governments that support the truth. And finally, there is the truth itself, a power that cannot be suppressed.

PEASANTS DETERMINED TO RESIST BANDIT ATTACKS

LD051509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Letter From Kabul": "The People's Courage and Determination"]

[Text] In a second the tractor, drenched with kerosene lit from all four sides, became a smoky black torch. But that did not seem to the bandits to be enough: A grenade turned the Belarus tractor, which had been working in the field only moments before, into a shapeless pile of metal.

"I'll show you a cooperative! I'll show you a Soviet tractor!" the ringleader roared ferociously.

After brutally killing two of the cooperative's activists and plundering everything from all the village stalls, the gang--seven terrorists armed to the teeth--left the kishlak. This happened a few days ago in Qandahar Province. (Mohammad Kodzhi Aman), the elderly peasant who told me about this terrible incident, was an eyewitness.

Judging by the "trademarks," it was clear that the killers and robbers were a typical fragment of one of the completely routed subversive mercenary formations sent in from abroad. Similar terrorist gangs are now roaming about like hunted wolves, occasionally attacking villages and the outskirts of provincial cities. They burn schools, commit reprisals against representatives of the local authorities and destroy bridges and roads. When they scent danger, the bandits hide, often disguising themselves as local residents. Their methods are terror, treacherous surreptitious strikes, cruelty that verges on insanity.

By chance we met (Mohammad Kodzhi Aman) in Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, where he was looking for the department he wanted. Learning that he was speaking to a Soviet journalist, he eagerly struck up a conversation. He shook my hand long and firmly with great feeling. According to him, he, like his fellow villagers, was well informed about the selfless assistance Soviet people are giving to Afghanistan and was grateful for it.

"So I have come to the capital on the cooperative's business," the peasant said. "We intend to buy another tractor. We will obtain a loan and gradually pay it off."

(M.K. Aman) described with satisfaction the harvest campaign that had just been completed, and his cooperative's affairs:

"The current harvest has turned out unusually well. The drought did not affect the soil; there was enough moisture. Although the cooperative was set up only 2 years ago, it is already firmly on its feet."

(M.K. Aman's) words were corroborated by ministry aide (Ali Manap), who took part in our conversation with the figures at his fingertips. He said that a generous harvest is expected in many areas of the country. [paragraph continues]

The situation is very good so far as the harvest of vegetables, fruit and cucurbits is concerned, as well as grain crops. And now the harvest from the vineyards is also good.

Both my interlocutors--the peasant and the specialist--agreed that an important role has been played in all this by the state's effective assistance to cooperatives and, through them, to peasant farms. This assistance is still being given, in a planned fashion and without interruption. For instance, in the last 3 months alone the farmers of Qandahar Province, (M.H. Aman's) home, have received almost 1.5 million afghanis-worth of agricultural equipment and mineral fertilizers both in case transactions and on preferential credit terms.

"The state's concern for us, the good harvests and--the main thing--the strengthening of peasants' trust in the people's power are causing terrible anger among yesterday's owners of the land--feudal lords, landowners, usurers and their toadies--and today's bandits and killers," (Aman) remarked. "The Soviet Union's fraternal assistance to our people in their struggle to eliminate poverty and backwardness as rapidly as possible also sticks in their craw. That is why the bandits staged so brutal a reprisal in our cooperative. I am terribly sorry about our dead comrades. They were good, faithful friends who were always ready to help. Of course, I am also sorry about the tractor. It was an obedient, reliable machine, an excellent plowman and assistant in all peasant work. Soviet workers are to be thanked for such machines."

"But what will happen to the new tractor--won't the bandits burn it too?" I asked.

The peasant even had an answer for this question.

We have already thought about that at a big meeting," he said. "It is clear that you cannot install a military garrison in every kishlak. We decided to ask the provincial authorities to permit us to create a self-defense detachment and to issue us with weapons. We think we will be able to cope."

The self-defense detachments are a new way of defending the peasant cooperatives against the bandits, but one that has already shown its effectiveness. The method emerged on the local population's initiative and is assuming increasing topicality as it becomes clear that even one undefeated armed terrorist can bring much grief and misfortune for the defenseless residents of the innumerable tiny kishlaks. These are sometimes scattered in such inaccessible places that they can be reached only by helicopter, and even then not always. Sometimes even an experienced pilot cannot land his machine in the ravines where a few stone cottages are seemingly glued to the almost sheer cliffs.

The governors of Paktia, Qandahar, Balkh, Herat and Parwan provinces told me that the local authorities are giving every possible assistance and help to the self-defense detachments that are being created. And, as a rule, the bandits immediately forget about going to places where the detachments are operating successfully.

F. R. Momand, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of agriculture and land reform, whom I met on the same day I met(Mohammad Kodzhi Amman), said, on learning of the burned tractor.

"Yes, there have been similar instances. But usually they try to smuggle the machines abroad, to sell them there."

There you have the true face of these "partisans," or, in plain terms, common robbers. The minister noted that Western and Beijing propaganda, which has taken the hired killers under its wing, is spreading malicious slander in claiming that the Afghan peasants support them.

The Afghan public, the minister continued, was angry to learn of the U.S. Government's decision to grant a further $20 million of aid to so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The destination of those millions of dollars is common knowledge. They are payment for the export of counterrevolution to Afghanistan. They will be spent on the same things as all the previous "aid"--on supporting the counterrevolutionary forces and the now faltering aggression against Afghanistan.

What the minister said was based on real facts. It is common knowledge here in Afghanistan that along the Afghan border, on Pakistan's territory, there are about 80 camps where American and Chinese "specialists" train and equip the counterrevolutionary terrorist groups and gangs sent into Afghanistan. Yet another report confirming the direct U.S. participation in acts of subversion against Democratic Afghanistan came in a few days ago: A center to produce and assemble weapons destined for the bandit formations penetrating Afghan territory has been set up, using American funds, in (Durre), 40 km from the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

That is why the talk of "refugees" is needed. That is why fairytales are circulated regarding the bombing of Afghan villages and "fleeing Afghans" by mythical Soviet aircraft. The logic is perfectly clear: The more "refugees" there are, the more "aids" for them can be secured from the United States.

"If people are fleeing," the minister said, "it is not from their homes, where no one threatens them now, except the bandits, but from Pakistan, where fate has led them at various times. They are fleeing from hunger and poverty, from persecution, blackmail and threats. In the last 6 months alone thousands of people, peasants included, have returned to their homes in Afghanistan in this way. They have all received the opportunity to live and work for society's good and many have had their property returned to them and have been issued gratis with parcels of land."

The Afghan farmers, F.R. Momand noted, are well aware of the efforts the government is making to improve their lives and to boost agriculture throughout the country. They are aware of them and sincerely approve of them. Recent measures alone include a rise in purchase prices and a considerable reduction in mineral fertilizer prices. In the first 6 months of the year cooperatives were sold about 400 tractors and other equipment via the agricultural development bank.

Nor does the minister conceal the number of problems and difficulties agricultural development in facing.

"But we are fully determined to cope with these difficulties," he said. "The guarantee of this is the support from the broad people's masses and the effective assistance from friendly states, especially the Soviet Union."

VANUATU SEPARATISTS RECEIVE 'CIA' ARMS SHIPMENT

LD051856 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] A large consignment of automatic firearms has been delivered by an American vessel to the island of Espiritu Santo, which is part of the former New Hebrides. The weapons are designated for rebels who are trying to set up a puppet state on the island. As news analysts in Asia consider, the deliveries of weapons to the rebels is the doing of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Supporting the pro-American separatists, the CIA is considering [as heard] on ensuring Washington's influence in that part of the region. It should be recalled that only recently the former New Hebrides were proclaimed an independent state.

BREZHNEV GREETS VANUATU PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE

LD051305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To his excellency Mr Ati George Sokoman, president of the Republic of Vanuatu

On the occasion of the proclamation of the Republic of Vanuatu's independence, accept, Mr President, sincere congratulations and good wishes for success and progress for the people of Vanuatu on the path of independent national development.

The Soviet Union, steadfastly guided in mutual relations between states by the principles of equality and mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, hereby declares its recognition of the Republic of Vanuatu as an independent sovereign state and expresses the readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PRC VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

BK041134 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Commentary by correspondent (Aleksandr Viktovanov)]

[Text] A Bangkok newspaper jokingly warned before the China visit [by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila] that if one is to share a meal with China one should carry a long-handled spoon. This playful warning proved to be true following the talks held between Thailand and China in Beijing. For China obviously took advantage of the opportunity to pressure Thailand. For what purpose? First of all, to urge Thailand not to normalize relations with the Indochinese countries. Beijing wants to maintain regional tensions so as to continue to reap benefits from the area--by adopting the tactic of pitting one against another and interfering in the internal affairs of other neighboring states. In this connection, the Beijing leaders were warning the leaders of the danger from Vietnam.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons behind such tactics. First, Beijing wants to worsen the rift between Thailand and the Indochinese countries. Second, it wants to distract the people of Thailand and other ASEAN countries away from the real menace, that is, Beijing's own policy of hegemonism.

It is noteworthy that Beijing has of late been taking on the role of guardian angel for Thailand. This can be seen from an article in the 31 July RENMIN RIBAO, China's mouthpiece.

However, it does not seem that Beijing is suitable for that role. It is widely known that Beijing is using Thai territory for carrying out antagonistic activities against Thailand's neighbors, that is, Laos and Kampuchea. China, in addition, has been giving active support to various groups of local rebels carrying out activities against the Thai Government. According to sources in the inner circle, China even hinted that the situation in Thailand could deteriorate if Thailand does not follow Beijing's lead. The hint was aimed at boosting the morale of some Bangkok circles which have volunteered their services as a spearhead for Beijing.

It is no accident that tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border has become more critical in recent days. The Pol Pot remnants, after being armed by the U.S. and Chinese intelligence units, have been sent from Thailand into Kampuchea under the guise of repatriated Kampuchean refugees. This insidious activity is obviously a part of an overall plan to sanctify the Pol Pot government to which Washington and Beijing are trying to give new life. It should also be noted that the increasing reports on aircraft and artillery violations against Kampuchea by Thai troops have coincided with the recent increase in the supply of U.S. weapons for Thailand.

Do these Bangkok circles realize the dangers of the path they are taking? It does not seem to meet their national interests. In fact, no countries in Indochina harbor any ill will against Thailand. On the contrary, they want to live in peaceful coexistence as good neighbors with Thailand.

It must be stressed here that the path toward peaceful coexistence among neighbors can be found in the new initiative put forth by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the recent Vientiane conference. We would like to remind our listeners here that, in the proposal, the three countries suggested the signing of bilateral or multilateral agreements between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and Thailand, pledging not to commit aggression or to interfere in the internal affairs of each other and not to allow any country to use its territory as a base for acts against another.

The Vientiane conference also noted that a major factor for the current instability along the Thai-Kampuchean border comes from the Pol Pot remnants who have set up strongholds inside Thailand. They cannot be considered refugees fleeing from war. They should be treated as gunmen and all of them should be disarmed. Yet, what has happened shows that neither Beijing nor Washington share this view.

With the UN General Assembly session approaching, both Beijing and Washington are making added efforts to revive the already-moribund Pol Pot government. All those with a good conscience realize that the clique can never be revived--not by a Chinese doctor nor by an American.

We only regret the fact that Thailand has rejected the sensible proposal put forward by the three Indochinese countries. Thailand's attitude can only be interpreted as a desire to please Beijing. Anyway, we still hope that one day truth will overcome whim. This is because the interests of the Southeast Asian nations are identical--peace and stability of the region, and not confusion which will only serve the interests of Beijing.

SHALYGIN VIEWS BREZHNEV-CEAUSESCU CRIMEA MEETING

AU051735 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] As announced, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met and had talks yesterday in the Crimea. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev also met in the past 10 days at his Crimea residence with Comrade Janos Kadar, Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek.

The summit meetings in the Crimea, our commentator Yuriy Shalygin writes, proved to be of great importance for mutual relations between countries belonging to the socialist community, relations characterized by close cooperation and mutual assistance. The broad and lasting nature of Soviet-Romanian relations was reiterated yesterday during the meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu. They pointed out the role of the new long-term programs for economic cooperation among socialist countries, at a bilateral level and within the collective organization, CEMA.

The economic and scientific-technological potential of CEMA countries allows us to reach new economic peaks, by united efforts, something which is to the increasingly greater benefit of each member country, stressed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu. During the talks, as well as during previous meetings in the Crimea, the sides clearly expressed the main common line of socialist countries on foreign policy matters--the line of further promoting detente and the policy of peace. Not the escalation of the arms race, but intensified efforts to halt it; not exacerbating conflicts and differences, but equitably settling conflicts; not limiting peaceful ties, but developing them--these are the urgent requirements currently posed by international life, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu said. They spoke in favor of holding the November Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 states which participated in the all-European conference in a working and constructive spirit.

Five years ago, the Final Act was signed in Helsinki; the exceptional importance of that document was recently emphasized by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in an interview granted to the newspaper PRAVDA. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Final Act is the message addressed by the generation which experienced the horrors of World War II to those who must have the guarantee of man's primary right, the right to life and peace. In this respect, practical measures ought to be taken to contribute to strengthening security, cooperation and peace. In the opinion of the socialist countries, the Madrid meeting should give priority to drafting such measures. A very important achievement of the Madrid meeting would be to adopt a decision on convening an all-European conference on disarmament and military disengagement.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the significance of the special UN meeting on the new economic order to be held at the end of this month. The socialist countries support the demand of (?developing) countries to base (?international) economic relations on the principle of full equity. During the meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, it was stressed that the socialist countries will continue to defend, as they have thus far, the right of all peoples to independent development.

GAVRILOV COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-GIEREK TALKS

LD051806 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Vladimir Gavrilov commentary]

[Text] The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in the Crimea a few days ago is still the center of attention in the public media of our countries. The regular meetings and contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and PZPR make it easier to exchange experiences, to obtain advice concerning the most important problems of the contemporary world and to mutually plan further advancements.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek spent a lot of time at the meeting on the development of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation. This subject is discussed today in a talk by Vladimir Gavrilov, candidate of economic sciences:

Economic, scientific and technological cooperation play a significant part in the broad spectrum of Soviet-Polish matters which embrace today practically all areas of life. Let us remind our listeners that in the last 10 years trade between the Soviet Union and Poland increased almost fourfold and is presently valued at about R8 billion per year. In 1981-1985 they are to increase again by one third. This trade is enormously advantageous to the Polish economy. Poland receives from the Soviet Union goods of vital importance to the functioning and development of its economy. They include oil, ores, natural gas, machinery and equipment.

Over half of Poland's exports to the Soviet Union consist of machinery and equipment. The extensive modernization of the main branches of Polish industry over the last decade makes Poland a partner of great potential capabilities in the field of economic cooperation. Recently, considerable efforts have been made to focus this cooperation in the direction of international specialization in production, industrial cooperation and joint management of natural resources.

Based on agreements between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek made during previous meetings in the Crimea, a long-term program of development, specialization and cooperation in production between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of Poland through 1990 has been developed. A few days ago the Polish and Soviet Governments signed an agreement on cooperation in the construction in the Soviet Union in 1980-1985 of a number of power industry projects and on deliveries to Poland of electric power, beginning in 1984.

During their recent meeting in the Crimea, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek stressed the need by the two sides to undertake actions aimed at insuring the strict and on-time implementation of the long-term program of specialization and cooperation and insuring the more effective use of the scientific potential of the Soviet Union and Poland. The Soviet Union and Poland are presently parties to 80 bilateral and multilateral cooperation and production agreements.

The process of specialization is developing very rapidly in the engineering industry where in the present 5-year period the value of specialized products will reach over 50 percent of the mutual trade in machinery and equipment.

At the same time, this process is expanding further through the establishment of joint scientific research and design institutions and joint production enterprises. Considerable possibilities exist for cooperation between mixed teams of specialists working on new models of machine tools, machinery and household equipment.

At the same time the leaders of the fraternal parties pointed out the importance of exploiting the existing economic potential in the Soviet Union and Poland, especially in the light and food industries.

In Poland, Soviet refrigerators, TV sets, cameras, cars and watches are very popular. In the Soviet Union, such Polish goods as cloth, candy, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals are in high demand. The development of cooperation has a sense which transcends the framework of production, science and technology. Such forms become a practical school of socialist internationalism, bringing Soviet and Polish workers, engineers and scientists and whole enterprises closer together and thus shaping and deepening direct contacts and friendship.

The recent meeting of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek will undoubtedly add a new stimulus to the process of the development of integration of production and industry of our countries and to the universal rapprochement of the Soviet and Polish nations.

POWER INDUSTRY AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD060959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Electricy for Poland"]

[Text] An agreement and a protocolhave been signed in Moscow between the USSR and Polish governments regarding cooperation in constructing a number of power industry facilities on the USSR's territory in 1980-1985 and deliveries of electricity to Poland, beginning in 1984.

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD051327 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions headed by council President M. Petro was in Moscow 28-29 July. The delegation had a meeting with AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Yugoslav trade union ties and cooperation, as well as on certain aspects of the international trade union movement. AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Relations with the Socialist Countries' Trade Unions, participated in the talks. The guests from Yugoslavia visited the sports competitions of the 22d Olympic Games.

CHISTOV VIEWS COOPERATION WITH FRG IN LIGHT OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD051217 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 28 Jul 80 p 21

[Article by V. Chistov, executive secretary of the Soviet section of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation: "Basis of Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] The long-term program for the main directions of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial sphere, signed in July, 1980, is a substantial further contribution to deepening the two states' mutual economic ties and thereby to strengthening the material basis of their political relations.

The FRG is the Soviet Union's biggest business partner among the industrially developed capitalist states. In 1979 alone Soviet-West German mutual trade turnover increased by 28.5 percent, reaching R4.2 billion. This shows that the task, previously formulated by agreement between the two sides, of doubling the trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG in 1976-1980 compared with the 1971-1975 period, when it totaled $7.7 billion, is being successfully fulfilled. Judging by the published results for the first quarter of 1980, the task of doubling Soviet-West German trade turnover will be fulfilled in 4.5 years, and substantially overfulfilled in 5 years.

New forms of economic ties between the USSR and FRG such as large-scale and long-term contracts, production sharing, which is in the process of formation, the exchange of scientific and technical knowledge, and others are based on the strengthening business trust between the USSR and the FRG. Suffice it to say that mutual deliveries under large-scale projects on a barter basis totaled more than R500 million last year.

This course of events is the best answer to the various kinds of skeptic and to the overt opponents of the onward development of mutually advantageous business relations between two major European states. In the joint communique on the FRG leaders' visit to the Soviet Union the two sides reaffirmed their desire to consistently develop on the basis of the accords reached already trade and economic relations that accord with mutual interests.

As is well known, one of the most important of these accords was the 25-year agreement on developing and deepening cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial sphere concluded at summit level on 6 May, 1978. The program that has now been signed develops 's agreement and makes it concrete.

It defines the main directions of cooperation in virtually all spheres of the economy, industry and technology and envisages creating the most favorable conditions possible for this, concluding long-term agreements and contracts and developing traditional and new directions and forms of economic relations, including projects on a barter basis, the joint development of new types of equipment and technology, the production and marketing of goods.

The program is signed for the period of validity of the 6 May 1978 intergovernmental agreement. Changes and additions can be made to it as necessary by signing appropriate protocols.

Thus a good instrument has been created for promoting the further onward development of economic ties between the USSR and FRG. The main thing for both sides now is to make the necessary efforts to ensure that this instrument operates effectively. As envisaged by the program, all the interested organizations in the USSR were immediately informed of it. The relevant Soviet departments and organizations are being instructed to take all necessary measures for the practical implementation of the program. Of course, effective implementation also requires a constructive approach from the FRG.

The USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation is entrusted with promoting and monitoring the practical implementation of the program. It is planned to discuss the first results of implementing the program at the commission's 10th session, to be held in Moscow in the first half of 1981.

The commission already has things to work on. As is well known, two major steps toward implementing the program were taken at the USSR and FRG leaders' meeting. One of them found expression in the joint communique, which notes the mutual "agreement that preliminary talks should be held in the near future between the sides' competent organizations and enterprises regarding a new project for natural gas deliveries from the USSR."

Natural gas has been supplied to the FRG since 1973 in exchange for pipes, compressors and other gas pipeline equipment. More than 35 billion cubic meters of gas have already been delivered. The annual level of deliveries is nearing 10 billion cubic meters. Soviet gas accounts for 15-16 percent of all the natural gas consumed in the country. On the other hand the Mannesman firm alone has already supplied us with more than 6 million tons of pipes for gas pipelines.

As the meeting between the USSR and FRG leaders in Moscow has now shown, both sides are interested in further developing trade on this basis. A number of other West European states are also showing interest in increasing deliveries of Soviet natural gas. As a result, the conditions are emerging for devising a new mutually advantageous project that could be yet another concrete contribution to giving material expression to the ideas of all-European cooperation. It is a question of a very big project. As N.A. Tikhonov, co-chairman of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated, the successful implementation of the program will require great capital investment and depends, in particular, on what the credit terms are like and on how far the deal--if it takes place--is guaranteed by the governments of the countries interested in receiving gas.

The other major step toward implementing the program is the accord on substantially expanding mutual cooperation in the power industry sphere as a whole, which was reached previously at the USSR and FRG commission's ninth session and was consolidated at the summit talks. In the communique the sides pointed to the necessity of the more energetic joint efforts in the power industry sphere being made in the world with the aim of making more rational use of existing energy resources and opening up new ones. The USSR and the FRG advocated deepening bilateral cooperation in the energy sphere. In this case it could be a matter, in particular, of cooperation in the sphere of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and also of electricity generation and cooperation in opening up deposits on the sea shelf, in coal hyrogenation and gasification, in the sphere of the electricity industry, in producing power industry equipment and in saving energy and power industry raw materials. A joint group of specialists which is to prepare an in-depth examination of the aforementioned questions at the next commission session has already been set up.

Both sides realize the complexity of many questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the difficulties of developing new forms of economic ties. However, it is important to stress that, as a result of the summit talks, there is a strengthening confidence that all these difficulties and other difficulties are surmountable.

During the FRG leaders' visit to the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev noted that the USSR leaders are far from picturing Soviet-West German relations in some kind of ideal light. There have been certain hitches here lately--not through the fault of the Soviet side, it has to be said. At the same time, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, despite the difference of social systems and membership of different alliances, the two countries can be natural partners in solving the great and complex tasks that life sets the international community.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON 'ESSENCE' OF PROBLEM IN BOLOGNA BOMBING

LD051946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] A dispatch from Rome reports the parliamentary debates in connection with the bloody crime of the neofascists in Bologna. The chairman of the Italian Communist Party group in the Senate noted when he spoke in the debates that the authorities are underestimating the danger of the activities of rightwing extremist groupings in Italy. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

The echo of the explosions in the railway station in Bologna, as a result of which about 80 people died, has resounded in many countries of the world. Those killed include not only Italians but also citizens of other states. Newspaper publications and reports by news agencies contain many melancholy details depicting the tragedy in Bologna. But if one reads carefully into what the bourgeois mass media are saying then one sees the outline of an obvious attempt to cover up the essence of the problem behind a smokescreen of details. It is far from the first time that the actions of neofascists entail victims among the people. More than 10 years have gone by since the time when a bomb exploded in a Milan bank and every one of these years has been marked by bloody sallies by the neofascists. They are stubbornly charging up an atmosphere of terror in Italy. They are carrying out a strategy of tension in order to--having shaken loose the foundations of the state--put an end to bourgeois-democratic order and to establish its dictatorship.

Over the past few years it has become public knowledge on more than one occasion that there have been plots hatched by neofascists, that there has been a deep penetration of the armed forces and even of the security services which are supposed to guard the republican system. Exposures have led to the scandalous resignations of generals and admirals. Not so long ago the Italian Parliament investigated the case of one of the leaders of the leading bourgeois party--the Christian Democrats--Donat-Cattin whose son not only turned out to be a terrorist but also enjoyed the protection of his powerful daddy. And, nevertheless, those holding onto power even now after the explosions in Bologna are trying to create the impression that this is an isolated matter and that there is allegedly no reason for concern for the fate of the republic. What is this? Political short-sightedness? Hardly! Rather this is a calculation--a calculation that statements meant to calm things down, and half-measures, will blunt the vigilance of the public and will help to hide the roots of neofascism.

As opposed to any normal plant the fascist thistles have roots growing upwards. The life-giving juices come to it from the upper strata of capitalist society: from industrial and financial monopolies. It is they who finance, organize and direct the activities of neofascist bands which fulfill the role of watchdog of capital. The explosion in Bologna has shown yet again that neofascism is not a phantom of the past but harsh reality. And it is only the most resolute measures that can avert a repetition of the brown plague epidemic.

SPANISH SUPPORT FOR REJECTION OF NATO MEMBERSHIP GROWING

LD051515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Kamynin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Timely Warnings"]

[Text] The Madrid magazine LA CALLE recently published a picture of a skull with the words: "NATO--Mortal Danger." Under this warning emblem the country's popular weekly has launched a collection of signatures to place an obstacle in the way of plans to enlist Spain in NATO.

The country beyond the Pyrenees has long been assigned an important role in strengthening NATO's southern flank and in this bloc's other military plans. It is no accident that for the leaders of the NATO military alliance and above all the United States the question of enlisting Spain in NATO has recently become the subject of special attention. According to the local press, the high-ranking visitors who have visited the Spanish capital in recent months, including U.S. President J. Carter, were pursuing the same goal.

It is impossible to fail to note that pro-NATO forces in Spain itself have also galvanized their activity. The course toward the country's entry into NATO was included in the plan of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center party [UCD] back at its first congress in the fall of 1978. As the newspaper YA notes, "This question seemed to be in the long-term projects tray" but "its solution has been accelerated and, to all appearances, it may be taken in the next year or two."

Political commentators link the change in the NATO schedule with various circumstances. Some note that the UCD has decided to define its position "more precisely" under the conditions of the complicated international situation, others point to the difficulties which have emerged at the talks on Spain's admission to the Common Market and the return of Gibraltar and to the fact that A. Suarez's government now intends to "give a nudge" to the solution of the deadlocked questions. Declaring that without this the country would not join NATO, others emphasize that the "NATO theme" was brought to the fore by the ruling circles in the hope of strengthening the UCD's position in the Congress of Deputies--the lower chamber of parliament.

It has been announced that the government intends to resolve the question of joining NATO by a simple ballot in the Congress of Deputies, counting on the UCD being able to receive support from the Popular Alliance and certain other representatives of rightwing forces. But the very raising of the question of Spain's entry into NATO and the way the government intends to resolve it have provoked sharp criticism and protests from opposition political parties and the country's broad public. [paragraph continues]

As Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], stressed in his statement, "Spain's inclusion in the Atlantic bloc would be a grave blow to military equilibrium in Europe, in other words, it would be a danger to the cause of peace."

Commentaries note that such a step would not be in keeping with the efforts which are now being made in Europe to preserve a climate of detente and strengthen peace and the peoples' security. The Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the all-European conference in Helsinki, scheduled for this fall, is also called upon to make a constructive contribution to this. Yet some Spanish officials are deliberately stressing that on the question of the country joining NATO tney do not consider themselves "bound" by this meeting.

In this connection, Communist Party spokesmen stress, entry into NATO would contradict Spain's foreign policy interests. Rejecting plans to join the Atlantic alliance, the PSOE advocates Spain's participation in the nonaligned movement and a policy of active neutrality. These ideas are meeting with increasing support in the country.

Considering the grave consequences for national interests with which the country's entry into NATO is fraught, Spain's progressive forces are demanding that a referendum be held to decide the issue. It is to this end in particular that the journal LA CALLE has mounted its campaign. It is reported that its editorial office is receiving at least 1,000 letters a day in which readers oppose Spain's entry to NATO.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO BELGIAN KING BAUDOUIN

LD301902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Belgian King Baudouin in which he conveys congratulations and good wishes to him personally and to the Belgian people on the occasion of the country's national day. I express the hope, it is stated in the telegram, that Soviet-Belgian relations, which were advanced considerably in the 1970s thanks to the efforts of both sides, will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries and strengthening detente and peace in Europe.

In a reply telegram Baudouin expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations and for his own part conveyed best wishes to Brezhnev personally and the Soviet People.

IRAN: MAJLIS DEPRIVES MADANI OF SEAT

LD051448 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 August, TASS--Admiral Madani, who held the post of minister of national defence in the Bazargan government, has been deprived of his deputy's mandate. As reported by Tehran Radio, this decision was taken at today's meeting of the Iranian Majlis (parliament). The deputies accused Madani of having ties with the United States and the shah's SAVAK secret police, and also of assisting the flight from Iran of some Iranian generals who support the shah. A group of deputies demanded the immediate arrest and trial of Admiral Madani.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, a well known Iranian religious figure, said that according to information in his possession Admiral Madani was closely connected with the members of the recently uncovered plot against the present regime in Iran.

TEHRAN DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST ARRESTS IN U.S.

LD052210 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, August 5, TASS--A large demonstration of protest against arrests, persecution and torture of Iranian students in the United States was held here in front of the building that had housed the U.S. Embassy. Over 300 thousand demonstrators were chanting anti-American slogans and demanding and end to arbitrariness and violence against Iranian citizens in the United States.

Iran's President Bani-Sadr addressed a message to Iranian students in the United States. The message says that Washington is itself creating obstacles on the road to solving the question of U.S. hostages. Whenever this question is raised for consideration by the Iranian authorities, the U.S. Government resorts to some other farce, thus delaying its solution and creating such difficulties that the crisis might drag out indefinitely. The message of the president that was broadcast over Radio Tehran says the whole world knows that speculating on the slogan of "defence of human rights," Carter is trying to mislead the public opinion of the United States, to conduct the policy of the escalation of the cold war. "The efforts of the U.S. propaganda machine are aimed at political isolation of our country. In these conditions we must conduct a far-sighted policy so as not to be trapped as a result of U.S. intrigues. We must rally our ranks and show resolve," the message says.

Iran's foreign minister sent a letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim urging him to demand that the U.S. authorities should immediately release Iranian citizens. The letter points out that the U.S. police treats brutally Iranian citizens.

Chairman of the Iranian parliament Ayatollah Rafsanjani announced here that at the next session the deputies of parliament will discuss the question of creating a special commission to prepare a trial of U.S. hostages who are accused of the subversive activity and spying against Iran. He said Carter is not at all concerned with the destiny of U.S. hostages, that, quite the contrary, Carter takes advantage of this problem in conducting his election campaign and in stepping up U.S. military preparations with the aim of stifling the Iranian revolution.

LEBEDEVA COMMENTS ON POSSIBILITY OF PLOTS AGAINST IRAN

GF051848 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, THE SUNDAY TIMES of London reports that Ashraf, a well known person, met secretly with Oveysi, the bloodthirsty executioner of Tehran, some time ago in Cairo. The paper confirms that this meeting was devoted to a discussion of plans for a fresh counterrevolutionary plot against Iran.

According to information received, the former shah's sister has very close contacts with the Israeli MOSSAD and with SAVAK members who have fled to Israel. In Israel, subversive groups of SAVAK and MOSSAD agents are being formed to be sent to Iran. For this purpose, 2,500 Iranian royalists and 500 Egyptian soldiers are being trained by American advisers at a military camp on the outskirts of Cairo.

As we can see, this time too the strings of the anti-Iranian plot are in the hands of the American imperialists, the Israeli Zionists and the treacherous As-Sadat regime. (?It is clear) that the American Government is not willing to see the possibility of a political solution of the Iranian-U.S. crisis, the doors of which are left open by the Republic of Iran. Instead, Washington is mobilizing the sworn enemies of Iran, the most reactionary forces in the region. This includes Israel and the As-Sadat regime, the Oveysis and the [word indistinct] Ashrafs, who even after the death of the shah do not intend to lower the black banner of counterrevolution against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

With their anti-Iranian activities, and by depending on the unpunished elements loyal to the shah, the Israeli Zionists, the treacherous As-Sadat regime and the imperialists want to re-establish forces devoted to imperialism in Iran, as they were able to do 27 years ago with a coup against the legitimate government of Dr Mossadeq. If such imperialist plans succeed Iran will again be turned into the fief of American monopolies. It will again play the role of the imperialist gendarme in the Persian Gulf region.

However, the American imperialists very obstinately ignore the realities of life today. It seems as though they do not consider the very definite fact that the Iranian nation--a nation which (?has gained experience) from its struggles for freedom and democracy, has made a heroic revolution and has made numerous sacrifices for the sake of the country--is today determined to thwart any imperialist plot.

The Iranian nation now carefully heeds the invitation to show revolutionary vigilance and to guard its achievements. The Iranian nation is prepared to intensify the unity and solidarity of the ranks of struggling patriots vis-a-vis the plots of imperialism and reaction. The demonstrations that have been organized by workers in recent days in Iran proves this point.

IRAN-BASED ANTI-AFGHAN BANDS ACTED AGAINST HOST COUNTRY

LD051255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Tarasov "World Today" Feature: "With Hidden Knives"]

[Text] Leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni has decided to revise his attitude toward the anti-Afghan organizations operating on Iranian territory.

There has been widespread reaction to this measure in the Muslim world. Just what prompted it? It transpires that bandit formations such as the Jami'at-e Eslami have carried out their terrorist and subversive activities against not only revolutionary Afghanistan but also Iran itself. These bandits were indeed carrying two hidden knives. The foreign press reports that the Iranian authorities have incontrovertible evidence that the Jami'at-e Eslami and other anti-Afghan organizations have close links with the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian special services.

Iranian separatist movements have been supplied with weapons via these extremist organizations, and various terrorist and subversive actions have been carried out with their aid. Where do the money and weapons come from? Primarily from the CIA and the SAVAK underground--the Iranian people's bitterest enemies.

Even the first results of the investigation into these organizations' activities have shown what tremendous harm they have done to the cause of the Iranian revolution. It has also been discovered that these proteges of shameless reaction and of foreign secret services are also stooping to crime. Many of them have been found to be smuggling drugs. Yes, the imagined "holy warriors" have been exposed to the Iranian people as bandits.

BIRYUKOV ON JERUSALEM ISSUE, AS-SADAT'S SUBSERVIENCE TO U.S.

LD052138 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 5 Aug 80

["Under Washington's Command"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 August, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Washington officials said today that Israeli action in connection with Jerusalem could not be an excuse for stopping talks. What was meant was the Israeli Knesset decision to declare the city, which is sacred to all Moslems, to be the united and indivisible capital of the Zionist state as well as the so-called "Palestine autonomy" talks.

The reprimand from overseas has again put As-Sadat between two fires. Washington demands that he continues talks in line with Camp David. The White House persistence is understandable enough: Failure of the talks would mean the collapse of the Carter Middle East policy and would cut his election chances.

There is a storm of protests in the Arab world against the Tel Aviv decision to legalize the annexation of Jerusalem. The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that As-Sadat favours continuation of the talks until the decision to make Jerusalem Israel's united and indivisible capital is not realized in practice. It is a confirmation of the fact that As-Sadat yields to Washington's pressure, sacrificing the religious feeling of Moslems. As-Sadat's subservient obedience to Washington is easily understandable. His betrayal has been lavishly paid for by the U.S.: American military aid to Egypt is second only to the U.S. aid to Israel.

THE SUNDAY TIMES makes a symbolic statement in this context. It says that As-Sadat does not seem to react to the annexation of East Jerusalem and is planning to stick to this course until the U.S. presidential election.

SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA VISITS MOSCOW

Meeting With Ponomarev, Ulyanovskiy

LD042106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting took place today between Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and Nujoma, president of the South-West African--Namibian--People's Organization, SWAPO, who has arrived in Moscow.

Nujoma spoke about the growth of the liberation struggle which the people of Namibia are waging under the guidance of SWAPO against South African occupation. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people for their support for the Namibian patriots.

The representatives of the CPSU informed Nujoma of the high labor upsurge of the Soviet people in connection with the forthcoming 26th party congress and about the foreign-political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state. Solidarity was expressed with SWAPO's struggle against colonialism, racialism and apartheid, for an independent, democratic and united Namibia.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the aggressive sallies of the South African racialists against the People's Republic of Angola.

Press Conference

LD051324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The CPSU and the Soviet people have always been on the side of the oppressed peoples of Africa struggling for freedom and independence and against racism and colonialism, Nujoma, president of the South-West African--Namibian--People's Organization, SWAPO, said at a press conference in Moscow today organized by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Countries. Nujoma emphasized that in their struggle the people of his country are given the constant help and support of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries as well as of the progressive world community. He spoke about the stepping up of the liberation struggle the Namibian people are waging against South African occupation.

Speaking about his impressions regarding the Moscow Olympiad the president of SWAPO said that he was delighted with what he saw. The games, he said, were extremely well organized. Proof of this was the spirit of peace and friendship which reigned during the competition and the large number of records established by Soviet as well as by foreign athletes.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SELECTED WORKS OF G.V. ROMANOV

LD060805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 pp 2-3

[Editorial Article: "On the Frontiers of Communist Building"]

[Text] Time sets us ever more large-scale and complex tasks, and increasing significance is acquired by the CPSU's creative elaboration of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory and the constant crystallization and interpretation of that whole colossal innovative experience of the masses which is being accumulated in the course of building socialism.

Party documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state collect this experience together, contain assessments and conclusions of great importance and make a substantial contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory. Among them is the book recently published by the Political Literature Publishing House, by Comrade G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom (Footnote), (G.V. Romanov. "Selected Speeches and Articles" [Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1980, 615 pages), which covers the period March 1971 through February 1980.

1.

The materials in the collection make it possible to trace the great, diverse, purposeful work of the CPSU's combat detachment, the communists of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast, over the last 10 years, when the party headed the efforts of the working people of city and countryside to fulfill the 24th and 25th CPSU congress decisions and the impressive socioeconomic program elaborated by those congresses.

What is the main component in this work? " he basis and foundation of social transformations, on whatever scale they are planned," he book says, "has been, is and will continue to be the economy. More than once you and I have seen for ourselves how attempts to resolve questions of, say, improving cultural, consumer and production conditions and other problems directly affecting the interests of the individual in production and in everyday life have proved bankrupt precisely when generally good intentions have not been backed up by a firm economic base, which is created by staunch and persistent labor" (p 48). That is why a central theme running through the book is party leadership of the economy, concern for the tireless strengthening of this foundation of our social development and the organization of the masses' struggle to improve labor productivity, production efficiency and the quality of work in all sectors.

The particular features of the Leningrad Party Organization's activity in these directions are determined by a number of factors. Many major, advanced industrial enterprises, leading enterprises in their sectors, and considerable forces of scientists, engineers, designers and planners are concentrated in the city (and to some extent in the oblast). Leningrad's remarkable working class possesses a high level of organization and awareness, professional skills and rich traditions. At the same time a limited growth of labor resources is evident. Thus life itself is making increased demands on Leningrad's communists and urging them to be always in the front ranks of the struggle to speed up socioeconomic, scientific, technical and cultural progress. The book brilliantly expresses awareness of this lofty responsibility for Leningrad's communists, workers and all its working people.

The existence of a large, skilled detachment of the working class, celebrated labor collectives and well-established production complexes with a good technical basis by no means simplifes the tasks of party leadership of the economy. On the contrary, the work of party organs and primary organizations in this direction becomes somewhat more complex, intensive and responsible, as the book shows. Here there is a need for an acute sense of what is new; for thorough consideration of the influence of social factors on economic results, of the economy's interrelationship with social and spiritual life and of sectorial and territiorial problems; for a genuinely scientific, comprehensive, systems approach and special attentiveness toward problems of improving management.

This is dictated by the requirements of the intensification of the economy and the organic fusion of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the advantages of the socialist economic system. Here, the author reminds us, the potential and advantages of developed socialism are not implemented automatically--great efforts, intensive labor and creative quest are required. The results of this quest are embodied in the creation of new types of industrial output which help improve the efficiency of various sectors of the national economy and speed up socioeconomic progress in all our motherland's republics, krays and oblasts. That was the case with the creation of K-701 tractors, the nuclear icebreakers Sibir and Arktika, modern types of power industry equipment and so forth. That is why the "course of intensive development of all sectors of the economy has become a concrete actions program for the oblast party organization. The struggle to implement it forms the core of all political and organizational work" (p 389). The book presents a wide panorama of this struggle--in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture.

The communists of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast tirelessly promote the further development of socialist competition, the improvement of its technical and economic results and educational influence and the wide to dissemination of leading experience, bearing in mind that such processes ultimately strengthen the leading role of the working class in communist building. Notable results arise from their desire not only to mobilize the reserves of enterprises and associations but also to make more rational use of the scientific and technical potential of Lenin's city to further improve social labor productivity and speed the development of key sectors of the national economy. Purposeful work is taking place in training and educating cadres, improving their qualifications and placing them correctly. An important condition of success in resolving socioeconomic tasks is the development of the masses' activeness and of the initiative of every collective and every working person, and the Leningrad Party Organization is striving consistently to ensure that the center of gravity of communists' organizational, ideological and political work is focused wherever the fate of the plans and pledges is decided.

2.

Each step forward in the development of the socialist economy, economic management and planning and in the implementation of socioeconomic transformations demands, as practice shows, an improvement in the standard of organizational, ideological and political work by party organizations and a new upsurge in Soviet people's labor and sociopolitical activeness. The Leningrad Party Organization is also working on resolving these tasks.

"The masses' living creativity--that is the basic factor in the new community," V.I. Lenin noted. The soul of this creativity is the party of communists, which is of the working people's very flesh, which is their political vanguard. Working in the midst of the masses, it urges them on to ever higher forms of historical creativity and leads them toward the creation of new, communist social relations.

It goes without saying that this progress in social relations and public awareness is promoted by the objective factors of socialist life, but these too improve not of their own accord but as a result of the people's labor under the Leninist party's leadership. "Throughout the entire history of our state's development the CPSU has devoted decisive attention to the creation of the economic and social foundations for the transition to the highest type of social relations--communism," the book notes. "In every 5-year and annual plan for the development of the national economy, starting with the electrification plan and the first 5-year plans, the party has consistently envisaged, alongside technical and economic tasks, the resolution of such important social problems as increasing the people's well-being, improving social relations and molding the comprehensively developed individual" (p 46). An important aspect of this activity at the stage of mature socialism is the planned, comprehensive, interconnected improvement of the economy and social life, in particular the practice of planning the social development of collectives (and subsequently of rayons and larger territorial units), among whose pioneers were the workers and party organization of Leningrad and which is being disseminated more and more widely in our country.

G.V. Romanov's book shows that "the party's leading, mobilizing role is not an abstract concept, it is life itself, all our day-to-day practice. To consolidate what has been achieved, to constantly transfer the center of gravity of organizational and political work to the lower levels, to direct party political measures toward the attainment of concrete results--these are the tasks whose resolution can and must be the aim of the activity of party organizations" (p 408). In this connection particularly crucial practical tasks rest on the shoulders of the primary organizations which comprise the basis of the CPSU and the party groups which work directly among the masses. They are the cementing force of the labor collectives and are called upon to constantly strengthen their influence on all aspects of the latter's activity and to do everything to promote the creation and strengthening of a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere--creative and exacting. Successes in the collectives' affairs and in ideological, political, labor and moral education, the book notes, are directly associated with increasing the militancy of primary party organizations and local party components and stepping up each communist's vanguard role. That is why the book examines extensively and comprehensively, from various angles, the issues of intraparty work.

Intensive, day-to-day, all-embracing work to galvanize the masses in communist building is inseparably associated with the task of reaching every person and giving everyone access to the great achievements of party and people. Characteristic here is the great attention which the Leningrad arty Organization has devoted for many years and continues to devote to the introduction of individual comprehensive plans for improving labor productivity, aimed at resolving a quite specific task comprehensible to all working people--that of fulfilling the 5-day target in 4 days. Leningrad communists are now setting themselves the goal of doing everything to strengthen and extend the working people's movement under the slogan "from high quality work by everyone to high labor efficiency by the collective!"

Thus the indissoluble link between society and the individual under a socialism which has achieved a high degree of maturity is becoming increasingly visible and perceptible, and sociopolitical, ideological and moral problems, tasks of a large social scale and questions of individual work with people are revealing their firm interdependence and are becoming interwoven. [paragraph continues]

The party bears this in mind constantly. For the present, and even more for the future, importance is attached to the conclusion that the cause of molding the new man and of the communist education of Soviet people is, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, a "very important front in the struggle for communism, and both progress in economic building and the country's sociopolitical development will depend to an increasing extent on our victories in this front."

The materials in the collection present a broad peiture of the Leningrad communists' experience in ideological work. Of special interest is the system of measures aimed at the formation of a worthy young generation to replenish the working class: the creation of an extensive network of vocational and technical schools offering secondary education, the development of the mentorship movement, the arming of young people with the historical experience of the party and people and their education in revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

Naturally, a significant part of this work rests on the shoulders of the labor collective--the basic unit of Soviet society both economically and politically. The collective, whose nucleus consists of communists, has been and remains the best inculcator of such qualities as discipline, awareness and a careful attitude toward the people's property, since it constitutes the main sphere of the Soviet person's civic, labor and social activity.

Great attention is devoted to problems of improving ideological and political education and the formation of a communist world outlook and clear class positions. This is particularly important in our time when the ideological confrontation between the two opposing social systems is becoming increasingly acute and the actions of imperialist and revisionist propaganda are becoming increasingly perfidious and refined. "In these conditions," the author notes, "Leningrad communists regard it as their duty to utilize all ideological work and the potential of culture and art in the best possible way to improve the working people's ideological armaments, and above all that of young people, for the struggle against views and theories hostile to communism" (p 294).

The materials of the book indicate the party's tremendous attentiveness toward questions of the further flourishing of the Soviet people's spiritual culture and in particular its constant concern for developing literature and art, which are an important part of the ideological sphere and a powerful means of moral and esthetic education.

For further improving ideological and educational work, the book notes, priority significance is attached to improving the level of activity and militancy of primary organizations and party groups and to the establishment and improvement of a genuinely Leninist work style everywhere. It is in this that the party's leading role is manifested and thanks to this that the creative potential of the people's masses is growing and being utilized increasingly effectively. [paragraph continues]

Concern for increasingly close and organic ties with the masses was instilled in the party by its great founder and leader V.I. Lenin. The indestructible strength of our society lies in loyalty to Leninism and in the unity of party and people.

In developing intraparty life and in all its organizational, political, ideological and educational work the Leningrad Party Organization tirelessly implements Lenin's precepts and the party's decisions and works fruitfully under the leadership of its Central Committee. "Leningrad communists note with particular satisfaction," G.V. Romanov writes, "that the CPSU Central Committee displays exemplary principles and implacability toward shortcomings, tells the party and people frankly about unresolved problems and points out ways of resolving them and achieving even higher results. This creates a good, really creative atmosphere locally and serves as a powerful stimulus to improving the party leadership of all sectors of economic and cultural building" (p 163). Just such an atmosphere is perceptible now, on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, both in Leningrad and in all oblasts and republics of our great socialist fatherland.

The collection of speeches and articles by G.V. Romanov devotes considerable space to problems of the party's and state's foreign policy--a peace-loving, humane policy permeated by the ideals of morality and justice and based on the consistently class, internationalist principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific communism. Highlighting the indefatigable and enterprising international activity of our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the author notes that "there is now no more crucial and urgent task...than that of helping the peoples to free themselves from the heavy burden of armaments and channel the colossal scientific and technical potential which mankind possesses into the satisfaction of the urgent needs of millions of people on the globe. To achieve this goal is to create guarantees of lasting peace in which the fundamental problems of social progress could be resolved at an accelerated rate" (p 278).

The Leninist foreign policy is truly a people's policy. Not only does it express the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and working people throughout the world, but also it is implemented all the more successfully the more fruitful the Soviet people's labor and the wider the recognition of and support for this policy by the world's peoples. "In devoting their selfless labor and their strength, knowledge and experience to building communism, the Soviet Union's working people are well aware that the strengthening of our motherland's economic might and the growth in its prestige in the international arena are a unified process" (p 193).

A contribution is made to this cause of the whole people by Leningrad's working people too, who are linked by living bonds of friendship and cooperation to their brothers in socialist countries and to working people in many foreign states. They weightily back up their work for the sake of communism with the truth expressed in the book: "Real socialism has been and remains the political, ideological and moral prop of the international communist and workers movement. The motherland of October and the fraternal socialist countries are thereby fulfilling their great international mission in practice, in the day-to-day struggle" (p 379).

The diversity of the book's content, the wealth of factual material which it analyzes and the scientific crystallization of the experience of the Leningrad Party Organization--a combat detachment of the CPSU--make it a notable event in our political literature.

DEPUTY OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENTS IN OILFIELD YIELDS

LD060855 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 2

[APN correspondent Aleksandr Petrukhin interview with V.I. Kremnev, USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum industry, under the rubric "Interview on the Issue": "Taming the Petroleum Strata"]

[Text] An administration for increasing the petroleum yield from oil-bearing strata has been created at the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. With what is the organization of the new subdepartment connected? How will the extraction of liquid fuel from the strata be increased? These were the questions APN correspondent Aleksandr Petrukhin put to V.I. Kremnev, USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum industry.

Our country, Vladimir Ivanovich said, ranks firmly in first place in terms of annual oil extraction. Despite some difficulties connected in particular with the natural fall-off in the extraction of liquid fuel from oil fields, the petroleum industry workers are doing everything to cope on schedule with plans and socialist pledges. This helped to overfulfill the plan for the extraction of oil and gas condensate in the first quarter of this year. The country received 148 million tons of "black gold" (including gas condensate).

Soviet geologists are continuing to discover new oil reserves. This attests that our country has a reliable fuel base and is not threatened by the energy crisis which many Western countries are now experiencing. However, we are worried by the problem of a solicitous attitude toward oil as a nonrenewable raw material. That is why we must be thrifty managers and think not only of the present but also of the future. And the state of affairs now is as follows: Existing methods of extracting oil from the subterranean depths extract a little over 40 percent of oil. Half its geological reserves remain in the ground. Socialism's planned economy cannot resign itself to this use of natural resources. After all, oil is an important factor for social and technical progress. The task of the newly created administration is to organize on a strictly scientific basis the introduction of methods making it possible to increase considerably the extraction of oil from the subterranean depths.

[Question] As is well known, in our country the method of flooding the strata has become widespread. Will it continue to be developed?

[Answer] We are making wide-scale use of the method of working deposits by forcing out the oil with water pumped into the strata under high pressure. In all over 1 billion cubic meters of water a year are pumped into the strata.

The method of flooding the oilfields is being constantly improved. However, it can no longer satisfy us, since it has reached its limit. The time has come to switch to a higher technical and technological standard of working the oilfields.

[Question] What has been done in this direction?

[Answer] The "main guidelines for the development of the USSR's national economy for 1976 through 1980" set the task of improving the use of natural oil resources and increasing the strata's oil yield. In this connection a long-term comprehensive program for introducing new oil extraction methods was adopted. Not only petroleum industry workers but also chemists, petrochemists and power industry and machine building industry workers took part in its elaboration. [paragraph continues]

This program outlines specific deadlines and quantitative levels for the introduction of new methods in oilfields and defines the tasks of other ministries reponsible for the production of the necessary chemical agents and special equipment and in particular highly productive high-pressure steam generator devices, powerful compressors for gas and air injection and so forth.

Two specialized scientific and production associations, Soyuzneftepromkhim and Soyustermneft, have been created within the ministry and are direcly responsible for the introduction of new methods of increasing oil yield locally.

[Question] What new methods of increasing oil yield have been developed as of now? What is the effect of this use?

[Answer] In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan which have alapsed several such methods have been prepared for industrial use. I shall cite a few of them: flooding using solutions of surfactants and polymers, pumping caustic soda, sulfuric acid, gas under high pressure, boiling water, and steam, in situ combustion, and others. Experiments to introduce new oil yield methods have been carried out on 45 of the country's fields. The first positive results have already been achieved. They make it possible to predict an increase of up to 10-15 percent in the oil yield depending, of course, on the features of the deposits. This will make it possible to bring back into the surplus stock balance several billions tons of oil not extracted by existing methods.

The introduction of the new technology is a difficult process. Some projects may take too long to develop and the effect of introducing them is small. In addition parallel research is sometimes carried out on one and the same topic. Frequently we are let down by the enterprises which produce equipment. The new administration is designed to coordinate all this work. Its task is to ensure a high standard in compiling technological projects for developing deposits and the speediest introduction of progressive methods of extracting liquid fuel.

CITY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS OF TOLYATTI DISCUSSED

LD060913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by S. Turkin, chairman of the Tolyatti Gorispolkom, under the rubric "Life of the Soviets": "Automobile City on the Volga; Experience and Problems of the Comprehensive Development of Tolyatti City"]

[Excerpts] This city's destiny is an unusual one. Only 25 years ago there were few people who had heard of Stavropol-na-Voge. Today the whole country knows about Tolyatti. Its rapid development, the impetus for which was provided by the building of the Volga truck plant, has conditioned Tolyatti's special features and made it unlike the country's other cities. The rapidly launched construction of apartment blocks and municipal establishments continues to this day. In the past decade Tolyatti's housing stock has increased by almost 4 million square meters. We have built schools for 45,300 pupils and many preschool children's institutions and stores.

But the number of inhabitants continues to grow rapidly and the rate of sociocultural construction is not keeping pace with this growth.... For instance, the provision of kindergartens and creches in Tolyatti is quite high--83 percent--but there is also a long waiting list to obtain places in kindergartens and creches--25,000 people. Existing stores meet only 65 percent of citizens' needs while movie theaters meet only 24 percent of their needs and clubs and houses of culture 38 percent. An analysis of the main spheres of application of labor in Tolyatti attests to the need to create a more harmonious "selection" of enterprises and institutions of culture, to supplement the industrial potential with light industry enterprises, to site scientific establishments and higher and secondary specialized training establishments in Tolyatti and to expand the services sphere considerably.

These disproportions outlined in Tolyatti's development cannot fail to worry us. And the Tolyatti Gorispolkom is doing everything to rectify the situation.

Displaying concern for the development of Tolyatti, the USSR Council of Ministers envisaged introducing in 1979 through 1985 numerous projects of very great importance for the city. It was determined that over 93 percent of capital investments in financing the prescribed volumes of municipal construction should be made by union ministries and departments with enterprises located in Tolyatti. And that is natural. After all, Tolyatti is essentially a city of workers and engineers. So for enterprises the concepts of "city inhabitants" and "manpower" are essentially the same. In order to avoid fettering these departments' financial initiative, the USSR Council of Ministers, as an exception, has authorized the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and several other ministries and departments in 1979 through 1985 to construct Tolyatti municipal projects out of capital investments earmarked by these ministries for constructing industrial projects. However, the ministries are so far failing to fulfill their duty to workers and employees themselves--the inhabitants of Tolyatti. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and other departments have been responsible for a R47 million shortfall in 2 years--mainly for trade, health, culture, consumer services and municipal establishments.

I want to make a special mention of the position of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. It would seem that concern for the cadres of its biggest enterprise--the Volga truck plant--should be a paramount matter for the ministry leaders. The inadequate capital investments it earmarked in 1979-1980 made it possible only with difficulty to maintain the established level of housing, kindergarten and school construction. Almost no money was earmarked for cultural and consumer service projects, hotels and commercial centers, or was earmarked only in extremely insignificant amounts. All this aggravated the difficulties in satisfying the priority needs of the working people of Avtozavodskiy Rayon where over half the Tolyatti inhabitants live.

Another no less acute problem is the construction workers' regular underfulfillment of the targets for erecting projects within the prescribed deadlines. And the point is not only that the projected capital investments are not being earmarked. Our city's general builder--the Kuybyshevgidrostroy--which is subordinated to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, is failing to make use of the funds released for housing and municipal construction in Tolyatti. For several years the Kuybyshevgidrostroy has failed to fulfill its construction plans.

Speaking at the 25th CPSU Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that "the question of improving the methods of the comprehensive solution of large-scale statewide intersector and territorial problems has become urgent. Unified, centralized programs are required here covering all stages of work--from planning to practical implementation." Life has shown that problems of comprehensive development are practicularly acute for new cities. Social planning and construction practice attests to the great potential for the harmonious development of such cities. But the same practice attests to how complicated it sometimes is to overcome the departmental barriers obstructing the implementation of remarkable projects. The ministries and departments erecting large-scale industrial enterprises in a new city are concerned above all and sometimes even exculsively by affairs at the construction sites and production establishments.

The creation of a new city is a complex creative process. It is a fusion of efforts of architects, construction workers and the clients who are the leaders of the sectors whose enterprises have given life to this new city. And only in unison, by pooling their efforts and the efforts of the local soviets, is it possible successfully to implement the projected plans for the young city's harmonious development.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5 AUGUST

LD060138 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Following Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya Oblast has now begun harvesting winter rye which occupies almost 100,000 hectares. The harvest is "not bad," with yields of up to 20 quintals per hectare. This work precedes harvesting of the main crop, spring wheat. Almost 500 complex transport and harvesting detachments have been formed in the oblast. Farmworkers are to be helped by urban workers from Novosibirsk, who have received special training. Grape picking has begun in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. In recent years, varieties brought in from Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan have gradually been replaced by local varieties--(Kazakhskiy), (Alma-Atinskiy), (Karagos), (Orman). These are distinguished principally by earlier ripening and high resistance to frost. For instance, some varieties survive winter snows without covering. The harvest this year is "not bad." Over 150,000 tons of grapes will be sold to the state. (0000 GMT)

High-speed harvesting is being carried out in difficult weather conditions by Moldavian farm workers. They are using the "watch" method of harvesting. Without even switching off the engines of the combines, machine operators relieve each other at the wheel every 4 hours. Coverage per 24 hours can be as much as 18 hectares, with 600 quintals of grain threshed. The mechanized detachments have harvested grain and cereals on 150,000 hectares, which is one-third of the area allotted to these crops. Harvesting has begun today in Dzhezkazganskay Oblast. Grain is now being harvested right across the republic. Over the past week barley and wheat have been reaped and threshed on almost 1 million hectares, the highest rate yet achieved. Machine operators in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast today begin reaping grain on the second million hectares. Half of all the grain area has now been put into swathes and the gap between reaping and threshing of swathes is being reduced day by day. (0500 GMT)

Cutting of grain crops started on the third million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast today. Grain has been threshed on 1 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

Kuban farmers have delivered 2.6 million tons of grain, 90 percent of which is strong and hard varieties. (1900 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast, 2.97 million hectares of grain have been cut by 4 August, which is 73 percent of the plan. (2300 GMT)

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES FODDER PROCUREMENT TASKS, PROBLEMS

LD060933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Reliable Fodder Stock for Livestock Units"]

[Text] The farmers have many concerns at present. Among the urgent summer tasks is fodder procurement. Rural workers, warmly approving and supporting the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress," have actively joined in the struggle to gather the harvest in a short time and without losses and to use every day of the harvest to the greatest possible effect to ensure that livestock units are reliably provided with various kinds of fodder. The potential exists for this: Herbage growth has been successful everywhere, quite a good harvest of fodder crops is ripening and the level of technical equipping of farms has improved. It is a question of using the existing potential more fully.

Work is in full swing in the meadows of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Estonia, the Moscow area and other regions. For instance, a number of farms in Leningradskaya Oblast's Vsevolozhskiy Rayon have already provided for the requirements of livestock raising in terms of hay, cured hay and grass meal. The task is promoted by the comprehensive utilization of machines, progressive fodder procurement techniques and competition among farmers under the slogan "show concern for fodder as if it were grain."

As a rule good results are achieved where people have been able to organize shift work of fodder procurement detachments and transport and have ensured good conditions for the machine operators' labor and leisure.

Unfortunately the frontrunners' experience has not been adopted everywhere, which results in inadequate rates of fodder procurement. Frequent instances of machines standing idle, miscalculations in organizing the green harvest and sometimes a lack of promptness on the part of specialists have resulted in laggardness compared with last year's haymaking schedules on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kalininskaya, Kirovskaya, Ternopolskaya and Mogilevskaya oblasts.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum set party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders the task of radically improving fodder production and creating in the coming years strong fodder reserves on every farm. But there can be no question of a serious approach in fulfilling this task in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, for instance, where only 17 percent of the hay and less than one-third of the cured hay provided for in the plan had been procured by the end of July. Apparently certain farm leaders have not drawn the necessary conclusions from last year's lessons and are again counting on bringing in fodder from other regions. Yet opportunities do exist for creating a reliable fodder stock here. But a large pool of haymaking machinery is working at half capacity in the oblast and the population of villages, cities and industrial centers are taking little part in work in the meadows. Many party raykoms and rayispolkoms have become reconciled to this state of affairs and let matters take their course. In these conditions the Yaroslavskiy CPSU Obkom is called upon to adopt a more principled and exacting position. Party committees must work flexibly to eliminate laggardness and mobilize all potential for fulfilling plans and pledges.

The struggle for high-quality fodder is now acquiring increasing significance. Its requirements are well known--strict observance of technological recommendations and the fulfillment of tasks in a short space of time. The consequences of the incorrect preparation and storage of fodder are also known. Nonetheless miscalculations are repeatedly made in organizing fodder procurement. In Chuvashskya and Vladimirskaya oblasts a big gap has again been tolerated between cutting the hay and stacking it, and in Kurskaya Oblast a large quantity of green matter has been laid down in unlined trenches without appropriate coverings. Too little high-quality grass meal is being prepared in Orlovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. The quality of fodder is the main factor in improving livestock productivity and the efficiency of livestock raising. Specialists must approach this important sector with extreme attentiveness.

Now is the time for the mass laying in of silage. Compared with last year, farms intend to significantly increase the volume of silage procurement. The fulfillment of these intentions is promoted by favorable conditions for laying in the harvest of silage crops. At the same time alarm signals from rural areas indicate that the "second harvest" is still not being met everywhere with full equipment. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, for instance, more than one-third of silage harvesting combines have not been repaired. A great deal of this machinery is out of commission in Kuybyshevskaya, Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and local associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must rectify the situation more rapidly so as to be able to carry out crucial work in laying in the silage without interruption.

It is necessary to speed up the commissioning of silage and cured hay storage facilities and to ensure that construction workers fulfill the planned volume of work. In certain regions the situation regarding their commissioning remains very tense. Plans for the first 6 months of the year for the construction of silage and cured hay storage facilities out of state capital investments have been only 14 percent fulfilled by Azerbaijan's construction organizations, for instance. Party organs must call strictly to account those construction workers who violate production discipline and delay the commissioning of very necessary projects.

The period of the mass grain harvest is upon us in the country's grain fields. In view of this, farm party committees must help kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists to distribute forces and production resources in such a way that fodder procurement is not curtailed by a single day and the planned accumulation of fodder takes place. In order to achieve this goal it is necessary to mobilize the rural population, actively involve the collectives of patron enterprises and institutions in cities and industrial centers and ensure the efficient utilization of machinery. It is necessary to strive to ensure that competition participants are well aware of conditions, and moral and material incentive measures. Communists must set an example of shock labor. It is a matter of honor for them to head the work in creating a reliable stock of high quality fodder.

Fodder procurement alongside the grain harvest is the most important agricultural campaign. It is the duty of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives to conduct it with high standards and ensure that this year's fodder base meets the requirements made on it by present-day livestock raising.

LATE JULY GRAIN HARVEST SITUATION REVIEWED

LD051007 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Gathering the Harvest in Full"]

[Excerpts] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 23.2 million hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises by 28 July. This is 19 percent of the sown area. Threshing has been carried out on 15.3 million hectares. In the past week an additional 6.1 million hectares has been threshed. This is the best result during the present harvest. The task is for every farm to constantly step up the rate of field work and to dispatch grain to the elevators and reception centers strictly according to schedule.

As already reported, Kuban kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing the harvest. All attention here is now being focused on threshing and transporting the grain to the state granaries. Over 2 million tons has already been dispatched. Of the total volume of purchases strong and valuable varieties of wheat account for 1.8 million tons. Every day 100,000 tons of grain is being sold in the kray. The farms of the Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast and Timashevskiy, Kavkazskiy, Use-Labinskiy, Primorsko-Alhtarskiy, Kurganinskiy and other rayons are actively selling grain. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already fulfilled their pledges and are continuing to supply grain over and above the plan. The machine operators of Azerbaijan, Stavorpolskiy Kray and Krymskaya, Odesskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts have achieved success in the harvest.

The remarkable experience of the leading harvest workers in southern rayons must serve as a good example for all other farms which are now beginning the harvest. The harvesting front has already reached the Central-Chernozem Region and certain oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the central Volga Region. In the Russian federation grain and pulse crops have been cut on 13.6 million hectares, which is 18 percent of the crop. About 60 percent of these crops have been threshed. Hundreds of harvesting and transport complexes are operating in the fields of Belgorodskaya Oblast. In order to prevent losses in cutting flattened crops, special devices have been attached to combines here. The two-phase method is being used to harvest grain and pulse crops in the fields of Udmurtskaya and Voronezhskaya, Ryazanskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts.

The weather is currently dry and hot in most of the country's regions. Grain and pulse crops are ripening rapidly and almost simultaneously. In order to prevent losses in the harvest, choosing the time to begin cutting grain which has reached the waxy ripeness stage and carrying out the harvest in the shortest possible time is assuming exceptionally great significance. As scientific data and advanced experience show, grain does not lose its condition or shrivel up if the machine operators windrow wheat and barley in a timely manner and do not delay threshing. The many farms in the Kuban, on the Don and in the southern Ukraine, which have kept on schedule in cutting into windrows in the heat have harvested over 80 percent of the crop by the two-phase method and now have an advantage. In those sectors where they have been late with the cutting they have lost out both in yield and in grain quality.

At the moment the farmers of Volgogradskaya Oblast are taking energetic measures to accelerate the harvest and prevent losses. Here the grain crops from over 2.3 million hectares or 60 percent of the crop have already been stored.

In the Ukraine grain is being cut on the sixth million hectare, which is 35 percent of the crop. The windrows have been gathered from over half this area. The machine operators are pitting their skill and organization against the capriciousness of the weather. Combines and reapers in most places are being kept in the fields for 20-22 hours per day thanks to the shift method of work. The flow of grain to the elevators is increasing. The collectives of motor vehicle drivers from the Goskomselkhoztekhnika alone have delivered over 1 million tons of grain to the elevators.

All rayons of Moldavia are engaged in harvest work. Special concern is being shown here to increase procurements of strong wheat grain. The machine operators of Belorussia and Estonia are beginning two-phase harvesting. In Kazakhstan grain has been cut on the first 2.5 million hectares--10 percent of the crop.

GRAIN CROPS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD051122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Summary] "The Harvest Season, Day by Day"--At the microphone is Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops under the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, who says:

[Begin recording] The harvest front is moving further north and east with every day. Grain crops have ripened in the Polesye region of the Ukraine, in many oblasts of Belorussia, the Baltic region and throughout the central Volga-Vyatka regions of the RSFSR. Individual farms in Novgorodskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts have recently started selective cutting of winter rye. Mass harvesting of grain crops is continuing in Moldavia, the southern and central oblasts of the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Region, the Volga Region, the Urals and west and eastern Kazakhstan.

According to operative data, grain crops and pulses have been cut on an area of around 33 million hectares in the country as a whole. Two-thirds of these have been (?threshed).

Many farms have fitted their combines with semi-caterpillar tracks or special wheels and practically all machines have been equipped with devices for harvesting lodged crops. Many farms are harvesting grain by the direct combine method to save time. Together with harvesting, preparations are being made throughout for sowing winter crops. Ukrainian farms alone have prepared soil on an area of around 3.5 million hectares and Kirovskaya Oblast, on over 400,000 hectares. Sowing of winter crops has started at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Arkhangelskaya, Vologodskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. In the next few days, sowing of winter crops will start at farms in many other areas of the Non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR. [end recording]

CSA REPORTS ON KAZAKH HARVEST FIGURES

AU060838 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The farmers of another oblast, the 10th in Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazganskaya, have begun the harvest. Crops in the oblast have been gathered on the first 10,000 hectares.

As the Central Statistical Administration reported today, by 4 August 3,403,000 hectares of grain and bean crops had been mowed in the republic, including nearly 1 million hectares last week. The largest areas mowed that week were in Uralskaya Oblast, 334,000 hectares, and in Aktybinskaya Oblast, 305,000 hectares. Ear crop harvesting is nearing completion in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts, and 20 percent of the total area remains to be harvested in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. Five oblasts--Aktybinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinksaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Uralskaya--have set about gathering grain and bean crops. Pea gathering has also begun there. Some 92 percent of grain and bean crops mowed in the republic have been threshed. Grain yields in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts are better than last year.

KIEV SESSION DISCUSSES FODDER PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS

AU051043 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] A session of the republic-level staff for fodder was held recently. Reports on the progress made in the procurement of coarse and juicy fodder at kolkhozes and sovkhozes were delivered by Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture, and Korzh, Ukrainian minister of sovkhozes.

Having actively joined in socialist competitions in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, the republics kolkhoz and sovkhoz laborers are doing their best under complex weather conditions to gather in time, sown and natural grasses and are looking for additional reserves to increase fodder resources. In July they procured 1.3 million tons of hay, or more than a half of the total amount, 4 million tons of green grass preserve [sinazh], 1 million tons of silage, 276 tons of grass meal and chopped grass. The farms of Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts are continuing to lead in the procurement of hay, green grass preserve and grass meal.

Last month fodder stocks were significantly replenished in Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya and Sumskaya oblasts. The experience of Ternopolskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the organization of quality hay procurement is instructive.

At the same time the session noted the unsatisfactory organization of hay and grass meal procurement at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kievskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Volynskaya oblasts.

In the harvest season, the staff session emphasized, fodder procurement must not be neglected. A great deal must still be done to provide each farm, rayon and oblast with reliable stocks of hay, silage, grass meal, chopped grass, fodder roots and other kinds of fodder. It is highly important to stack straw well and in time, to carry out postcrop sowing and to ensilage corn. Pains should be taken to lay in feed fodder, particularly fodder grain, in a thrifty and rational manner.

Garkusha, Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered a report on the organization of fodder crop irrigation and the utilization of irrigated lands for fodder production. Baytala, Ukrainian minister of forestry, reported on the progress made in the procurement of hay, grass and fir needle meal in forest lands. And Shamatolyan, Ukrainian minister of procurement, spoke about the fulfillment of the plans for grass meal purchases by state combined fodder enterprises.

The staff session was addressed by Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS DISCUSS MEAT PRODUCTION

LD052024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] A joint collegium of the Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply and Repair of Machinery to Agriculture] today examined preparations for the wintering of cattle in Kirhizia. It noted that farms in the republic are increasing the production and sale to the state of milk, meat, wool and other livestock products. However, the rate of growth, Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, the country's minister of agriculture, stressed, is far from satisfactory, although collective and state farms possess many reserves. In particular, underweight cattle are being stocked at the farms which endangers future meat production.

Insufficient attention is being paid to the preparation of feed at the farms. At the same time the collegium named farms where the stockbreeders are achieving excellent results, including the Trude collective farm where everything is already ready for winter.

The joint collegium noted that in the country in general excellent conditions prevail for wintering cattle. A fine hay crop is being harvested everywhere. Second cutting and additional sowings to improve fodder supplies are being implemented. Special attention is being devoted to their quality.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY HARVEST FIGURES--The Agricultural Production Administration of the krayispolkom has reported that to date 78,000 hectares of grain crops, 39 percent of the plan, have been harvested. The best results in harvesting have been attained by the Oktyabrskiy, Khorolskiy, and Pogranichnyy rayons. In 1 day grain was threshed from 14,600 hectares and an average of 17.2 quintals have been threshed per hectare in the kray. Harvesting is progressing very slowly in the Chernigovskiy, Kirovskiy, Anuchenskiy, and Yakovlevskiy and Chugyevskiy rayons. Procurement of fodder is continuing. The hay stacking plan has been fulfilled by 68 percent, and more than half the rayons in the kray have fulfilled the plan for stockpiling haylage. So far, 211,000 tons of this fodder has been procured, or, 84 percent of the total plan. [Vladivostock Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 80 SK]

COSMONAUTS POPOV, RYUMIN CONTINUE MISSION

LD051142 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 August TASS--The special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue conducting planned researches and experiments on board the orbital complex "Salyut-6--Soyuz-37". Today, the cosmonauts are checking and overhauling various instruments and equipment, are conducting visual observation and photographing of the earth with the object of studying environment, are engaging in physical exercises on the veloargometer and the running track.

In recent days, several experiements were conducted on board the station under the cosmic material studies programme on the Splav and Kristall outfits. Monocrystals of semiconductor substances of gallium arsenide were obtained and also a magnetic material, gadolinium-cobalt, which is being used in electronic computing techniques.

Another technological experiment on the Splav outfit is planned for today with the object of obtaining crystals of indium antimonide.

According to the comprehensive medical check-up on Monday, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are in good health. Pulse rate of the commander of the crew is 72 and of the flight engineer--60 per minute, the arterial pressure is 130 to 60 and 120 to 60 mm respectively. The doctors of the medical team point out that both cosmonauts retain high working ability and feel fine.

COSMONAUTS GORBATKO, PHAM TUAN ATTEND ZVEZDNAYA ACADEMY MEETING

LD042140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] A ceremonial welcome was given in Zvezdnyy Gorodok today to Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, members of the Soviet-Vietnamese space expedition. The Zvezdnaya academy was adorned with the flags of the ten socialist countries which are jointly storming the heights of space science. Soviet and Vietnamese scientists and the chiefs of the Cosmonaut Training Center were also there. Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan have honorably discharged the assignments they were given.

Addressing the meeting, they both expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam for their high evaluation of their work. The cosmonauts conveyed warm greetings from the proprietors of the Salyut-6 orbiting station, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have been working in orbit for about 4 months now.

In a greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, those attending the meeting, scientists and experts from the Cosmonaut Training Center and members of the international detachment of cosmonauts, expressed their aspiration to further strengthen the cooperation of the peoples of socialist countries.

LT GEN RADZIYEVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY DOCTRINE

LD061100 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 6 Aug 80

["Myth About 'Soviet Menace' and USSR's Military Doctrine"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 August, TASS--"The myth about the so-called 'Soviet military menace' has been invented by the reactionary circles of the West," Lieutenant General Sergey Radziyevskiy, the deputy chief of the Institute of Military History, told a TASS correspondent. "This invention is absolutely groundless which is proved not only by the consistent peaceful policy of the CPSU and the USSR, but also by the Soviet military doctrine."

"The state that for the first time in history proclaimed as its main task that of the struggle for peace, for ridding mankind of wars has emerged with the victory of the Great October Socialist revolution," the general said.

"The Soviet Government at once addressed to all the warring countries the proposal to conclude a just peace with full observance of equal rights for all nations and peoples. And this is quite natural for socialism does not need wars. This determined from the very start the progressive defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine."

"Bourgeois ideologists are usually striving to entangle the question about the nature of the military doctrine, concealing its socio-political roots. But the radical differences between the military doctrines of an imperialist state and a socialist state are clearly seen when analyzing the past wars."

"Take, for example, the Soviet Union," Sergey Radziyevskiy went on. "From the first years of its existence it had to rebuff the aggression of international imperialism. The Soviet military doctrine emerged in that revolutionary, liberative, just war."

"It developed further in the years of peaceful construction, it clearly manifested the main aim of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government--to preserve peace, not to allow the outbreak of a world war, to ensure reliable protection of the socialist motherland. And when the block of fascist states launched an armed attack on the USSR in June, 1941, the just nature of the Soviet military doctrine has been logically expressed in the fact that the Soviet Union rebuffed the aggression, crushed the main forces of fascist Germany and its satellites thus freeing many European peoples from bondage, saving civilisation and creating the favourable conditions for the consolidation of peace and security of peoples."

And what kinds of wars were fought by the United States in the contemporary epoch? "It waged the criminal intervention on the Soviet republic in 1918, seeking to stifle the world's first socialist state. It fought a series of 'small' wars as far as the volume of military force involved is concerned. But these wars of U.S. imperialism in Latin America and other areas of the world here no less cruel, exterminating and predatory. The United States participated in the imperialist First World War and was encouraging fascist aggression in the thirties. Widely known are the predatory, inhuman aims of the U.S. aggression in Korea in 1950-1953 and in Indochina in 1964-1975."

"Such are the irrefutable facts of history and history is confirmed by the events of nowadays. The aggressive nature of the military doctrines of imperialist states is revealed in each new program statement of leaders of those states, in every new step taken by them along the road of the arms race and preparation of an aggressive war."

"The most convincing evidence of the aggressiveness of imperialism, the glaring manifestation of its degradation is the arms race that consumes vast funds, the plundering of social wealth by the military-industrial complex of the United States and other NATO countries", the general noted. "The following figures are quite impressive. The average military budget of the United States surpassed the level of 170 billion dollars and will reach 250 billion dollars in a few years' time. In the five year period of 1981-1985, the White House is planning to spend another trillion dollars for the preparation of aggressive war. And the military spending of other NATO countries, as well as of Japan and other capitalist states are spiralling, too."

"The aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism is proved also by the attempts of the Carter administration to widen a network of military installations and bases beyond the limits of the United States. There exists now over 2.5 thousand such bases and installations. The aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism is also proved by the attempts to turn Western Europe into a launching pad for qualitatively new nuclear missile weapons, by the development of large mobile forces to perform the tasks of a world policeman. According to the latest data, their numerical strength reached 200 thousand".

"In the present conditions the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government proceed from the view that there exist forces in the world that are capable of averting world war. But the rejection of the inevitability of wars does not remove automatically the question of their objectively existing source, imperialism. This is why the Soviet military doctrine expresses the idea of actively upholding the interests of socialism, the cause of world peace", the military historian stressed.

The Soviet state regards the strengthening of the defence potential of the USSR, of all countries of the socialist community, enhancing the combat might and combat preparedness of their armed forces as one of the most important conditions for preserving and consolidating peace. Imperialists have to consider the military might of socialism. Everything is being done in the Soviet Union to ensure that the army and navy have everything that is necessary for fulfilling their historic mission--to protect vigilantly and reliably peaceful labour of the Soviet people, to ensure universal peace. Economy, science and technology in the Soviet Union reached a level when the Soviet people can have any weapons necessary for curbing the imperialist aggressors. The Soviet Union has no intention of using its military might in aggressive purposes. Its doctrine is not aimed at unleashing war.

"We solemnly declare that we do not want war," Leonid Brezhnev said. "Peace, freedom and independence of all peoples--such is the policy of our party and the Soviet state. This is for what we call all countries and peoples".

"The question of using military strength is envisaged in the Soviet military doctrine only in a situation when the aggressive struggle becomes a real fact, when the Soviet Union has no other way out but to launch all its military might at the enemy to crush it completely. Our doctrine is proceeds [as received] from unity of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet state and its readiness to give a due rebuff to an aggressor."